The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.—Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887. No. 36

Why Freeze to Death When You Can Buy

HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS,

Capes, Gloves, Mitts, Mufflers, &c.,

SO VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, AT

A. GILMORE'S, - - - Johnson Street.

A New Line of the Latest Style HARD HATS, just received, in Black and Brown.

$6 | PANTS! PANTS! PANTS! Made to Order for $6 | $6

AT

LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1868. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. [illegible] T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE.
FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., Lessee.
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate.

THE OCCIDENTAL.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Fraser steamers, Canadian Pacific and E. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms.

THE GORDON HOTEL.
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey," but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.
Wm. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.
Board and Lodging, per week .... $5.50 and $6
Board, per week $4.50
Beds, per night .... [illegible]
The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

THE BURRARD HOTEL.
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B.C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE.
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE.
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains. J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors.

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT.
F. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad streets. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 25 cents upwards.

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG SCHOOL.
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL.
The usual conditions. Will re-open on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
H. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.
Private tuition for candidates preparing for examinations. Kane street, next above Blanchard.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scots [illegible] are invited to join. WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance members and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 8 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An established Bread business with a paying trade, favorably situated within a stone's throw of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address for particulars, "Bread," Times office.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents, and if longer than one week, 15 cents additional to the foregoing, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $1 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 25 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED—By the 1st of March on a mainland ranch a man accustomed to general farm work and chores. To proper party good wages will be paid. And a comfortable home. Address "Farmer" TIMES office.

WANTED.—Immediately, by a lady, furnished rooms, bedroom and sitting room in a central part of the city. Address C. L., Times office.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.—I will buy you a Lot and build you a House, large or small, and accept monthly payments at about the same rate as you now pay for rent. Apply to GEO. HOUSTON, Band Bros., Estate Agents, City.

WANTED—A Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. D. R. Harris, James Bay.

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B.C. E. Bureau. PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—Two Front Rooms, furnished, Bedroom and Sitting Room, in the pleasantest part of the city; also use of kitchen if required. Address "Apartment," TIMES office.

FOR RENT—Suite of rooms, or single rooms, to let furnished or unfurnished, on Fort St. 2 minutes walk from the Post Office.—Address M. C. TIMES office.

FOR RENT.—Two front rooms on the sunny side of the Street over the late Queens hotel, Yates Street, suitable for office or dental rooms. Apply to A. Gregg & Son Yates street.

FOR RENT.—A four-roomed House, 20 minutes' walk from Post Office, with Outbuildings complete; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Apply to A. Oldershaw, Craigflower Road, Victoria West.

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in alley, at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 15x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to WM. DENNY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Some young COLLIE DOGS, about five months old; parents from England; well bred. Apply to Capt. Jemmett, Victoria, or E. M. N. Wood, New Westminster.

FOR SALE.—Two teams TRUCK HORSES, weight 1300 and 1400; also four good driving Horses; all under seven years old. Apply to JOHN CAMERON, Victoria.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 100 acres in South Saanich, 15 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it—is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A farm of about 160 acres in Sooke. For further information Apply to D. McMillan, New Westminster; or to J. D. Campbell, Esquimalt.

FOR SALE—A first-class Fire-Box Boiler. Can be seen at the residence of Capt. Pamphlet, David street, Rock Bay.

LOST.

LOST—Last (Tuesday) night, a Lady's Shawl, red, white and black in color. The finder will please leave at Vancouver House, Yates st., when a suitable reward will be given.

MUSICAL.

HERR HEINRICH BOHRER,
PROFESSOR OF PIANO,
From Montreal, has arrived, and will remain, for a permanency in Victoria. For terms, etc., address Hotel Driard, where he may be seen daily.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only $1.00 per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for $1. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address ANTHONY MILES, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

TREASON AT OTTAWA.

A Terrible Sequence of Events Leading up to the Scaffold.

The Hon. Mr. Blake on Mismanagement of Northwest Affairs.

In one of his recent speeches the Hon. Edward Blake said: I have never denied that there was treason on the banks of the Saskatchewan, amongst those half-civilized, illiterate, misguided, but also much abused people. There was treason under the law. Nor have I ever contended that the circumstances afforded even a moral justification for a resort to arms, whatever palliation may exist by reason of their ill-treatment. But I tell you that treason was not confined to the banks of the Saskatchewan. (Cheers.) **There was treason on the banks of the Ottawa as well.** (Loud and prolonged applause.) There was treason there, not amongst the poor, half-savage, uneducated, misled men, stung to madness by contempt, neglect, and the long denial of justice, starving and desperate, led astray, if you please, by agitators, there was treason at Ottawa AGAINST THE QUEEN'S MAJESTY, AGAINST THE CANADIAN PEOPLE, ON THE PART OF MEN IN THE HIGHEST PLACE, men of the widest knowledge, men of the largest experience, men living at ease upon the people's taxes in order that they might do the people's work! [Loud cheers.] I charge it on the pledged councillors of the Queen, on the men who wear her honors, on the men solemnly sworn to advise Her Majesty, so to conduct the public affairs as that her people should be well and wisely ruled, that justice should be done, that harmony and peace should mark her happy reign—I charge it on these men that they UNPARDONABLY VIOLATED THAT SOLEMN OATH, that they wantonly neglected their prime duty, that they left just claims unheeded for long years, that they GAVE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR REBELLION, AND SO TARNISHED THEIR SOVEREIGN'S HONOR **and betrayed their country's welfare.** [Tremendous cheering.] [Voices—"We will turn them out!"] Aye, turn them out. I have told them that in older and sterner days men far higher placed than they, peers of the British realm, have been ATTAINTED AT THE BAR of the House of Lords, have stood in peril of life and limb, of freedom and estate, have been DISHONORED AND DISGRACED, and declared incapable of ever serving the Crown again, for neglects of duty, and betrayals of trust, and violations of obligation far less flagrant. (Cheers.) I have told them that our modern and milder age provides for crimes like theirs no adequate punishment; that their only punishment will be the people's withdrawal of the power they have abused. (Tremendous cheering.) Thus far only you can go. This only you can do. And this, if you are worthy of your freedom, this you will surely do. (A chorus of voices—"We will," and thunders of applause.) But they have their plea. They plea, as an ample expiation for all their blunders and all their crimes, they plead the blood of Louis Riel! Let me recall to you **a sequence of events. Had there been no neglect, there would have been no rebellion; if no rebellion no arrest; if no arrest, no trial; if no trial, no condemnation; if no condemnation, no execution.** (Loud cheers.) **They, therefore, who are responsible for the first are also responsible for every link in the fatal chain!** (Renewed cheering.)

Election Notes.

J. H. Newlove has been nominated in Cardwell as the Liberal opponent to Hon. Thos. White.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of the Toronto *World*, has decided to run in West Toronto on the Independent ticket.

The Liberal candidate in Sherbrooke will be M. L. Connolly, of Lennoxville, construction superintendent of the G. T. R.

La Justice says it will cost Sir Hector Langevin three time $40,000 to defeat Mr. Pelelier, his opponent, in Three Rivers.

Dr. Campbell, Seaforth, is in the field as a sound Liberal against Mr. John McMillan in South Huron. There is no Conservative in the field.

It appears from a Gaelic article in the *Glengarrian* that Maighster Mach-Maighster is a candidate in the county of Gleannagaraidh for the representation of the constituency in Parlamaid.

Mr. Oscar Fulton, the bolting Tory candidate in Stormont, has refused to retire in favor of Dr. Bergin, and will go the polls. In any event the Liberals will redeem Stormont and Cornwall.

Mr. J. F. Greenshields, who is a Liberal candidate in Richmond and Wolfe against Mr. Ives, will sue the *Pioneer de Sherbrooke* for $5,000 for insinuating that he is a Free Mason, which he denies.

There will be two Liberal candidates for Shefford, Messrs. Miner and Auger. At the Liberal convention, Mr. Miner received 40 votes in favor of his being chosen. Mr. Auger received 28 and determined to run also.

The Toronto *News* states that an arrangement has been arrived at by which Sir Charles Tupper will secure a seat in East Toronto in the event of his defeat in Cumberland, and that Mr. Small will resign and find shelter in the collectorship of that city.

Nova Scotia will certainly elect 15 Liberals, at the lowest estimate, increasing Mr. Blake's majority by 9 says the Halifax *Record*. We have not by any means given up the hope that Nova Scotia will send an unbroken contingent of Liberals to Ottawa, in which case Mr. Blake's majority will be still further augmented.

The Quebec *Chronicle* gives currency to a report that at least six Conservative members of the Legislature who got in by slender majorities and whose seats are contested, having made overtures to the Mercier government with a view to having the actions withdrawn, pledging themselves in return to support the administration.

An independent forecast of the result of the elections in the neighborhood of Quebec says: "Sir Adolph Caron in Quebec County, and Mr. Walsh, Conservative, in Montgomery, are certain of success; so are Dr. de St. Georges, Liberal, in Portneuf; Dr. Guay, Liberal, in Levis; Mr. Casgrain, Liberal, in L'Islet, and Colonel Aymot, Nationalist, in Bellechasse. An attempt is being made to have Mr. Langelier opposed in Quebec Centre, either by Mr. Dobell or by Mr. Chapais, son-in-law of Sir Hector Langevin, and proprietor of the *Courier du Canada*, but in either case the opponents of the government will carry the division."

Hon. S. H. Blake has been campaigning on behalf of his brother in West Durham.

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says the Quebec session will be a short one, and that it is said to be Mr. Mercier's intention "to get back as soon as possible to the old and much more convenient system for all concerned of holding the sessions of the Legislature in the fall. Consequently, if this be true, there will be two sessions within the present year."

The Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says: "Mr. Poirier, the so called Liberal-Independent candidate for Beauce, has been discovered to be a traitor. A letter of Sir Hector Langevin's has fallen into the hands of the opposition which shows that he has been the government's nominee all along while pretending to hold the fort for the Liberals. Dr. Godbout, of St. Francis, will now be the Opposition standard-bearer."

From New Brunswick comes the intelligence that aside from Restigouche and Gloucester, where three Tory candidates are fighting against each other and Liberal candidates McManus, the following counties are conceded to the Liberals by the Tories themselves: Sunbury, Carleton, St. John, Queen's Charlotte, Albert and Northumberland. The constituencies which they hope to retain are St. John City, York, Westmoreland, Kent, King's and Victoria Counties.

In Quebec West, the Hon. Thos. McGreevy is opposed by Mr. M. A. Hearn, a strong and popular Liberal. In Three Rivers Sir Hector is having his hands full in defending himself from the onslaughts of Mr. S. P. Pellietar. Sir Hector has been lavish in his expenditure of the peoples money in corrupting this constituency, which is one of the most favored spots in the Dominion, the appropriations yearly voted to it being many thousands. This is the only way by which Sir Hector can retain his seat.

Mr. Goldie, of Guelph, is running in South Wellington for a seat in the Senate. That is to say, he has allowed himself to be put up against Mr. Innes on the understanding that, when knocked down and out by the people, Sir John will nominate him a member of the other House. Mr. Goldie has already sustained three defeats, and nothing but the prospect of getting a seat in the Senate for life could have induced him to risk a fourth. But in the appointment of Mr. Lachie McCallum Sir John has filled the last vacancy, and we fear that Mr. Goldie is fated to miss the goal of his ambition. There is, however, one consolation left to him; he has by this time grown accustomed to disappointments.

The workingmen of Canada ought to know the mind of Sir John Macdonald regarding them. How does he reconcile his professed friendship and respect for them with the retention of a colleague in his cabinet who, from his seat in the Senate, has denounced the workingmen of Toronto as "a lot of thieves!" Hon. Frank Smith still holds his place in the ministry, although several changes have recently been made, and no intimation has been given from any quarter that he must go. Mr. Smith has never expressed regret for the language he used; he has never retracted it; it still remains on record as his opinion of the working classes of Canada. For this insult his colleagues must be held as accountable as Mr. Smith himself. Messrs. Shakespeare and Baker in this respect endorse Sir John's conduct.

A dispatch to the Toronto *Mail* says that all the Manitoba members will go to Ottawa ready, if occasion requires, to support Mr. Blake quite as loyally as Sir John. We don't see why they should not give their suppor to the Liberal leader in preference to the Tory leader, who, by the way, will not be Macdonald, but Tupper. The Liberals are pledged to repeal this disallowance of Manitoba railway charters, give railway competition for the province and actively promote the settlement of the great Northwest. Have the Tories such a programme as that? Anyway, the Tories will be in opposition, and their half-hearted sympathizers are doubtless wise in beginning to hedge.

As already intimated Mr. Duncan McArthur has withdrawn from the contest in Winnipeg. The *Free Press* reports that a deputation waited on Mr. McArthur's Central Committee, and Mr. Scarth, addressing them, said that he thought it to be in the interests of the Conservative party that either one should withdraw from the contest, for was not Sir John, with his grey hairs, on the stump for the last time, appealing for support? It would be a terrible affair if the "grand old chieftain," with a political record of over 42 years, were to be at last ousted from the Premiership, and, intimated Mr. Scarth, would it not be better for Winnipeg to do her little share to help roll up the government's working majority? The pathetic appeal made by Mr. Scarth for his political sponsor so affected Mr. McArthur that he withdrew, although still believing himself to be the strongest man.

Prince Edward Island.

The contest in the above province is a keen and exciting one. It is stated that the *Herald*, the organ of the local Tory government, following the example of the Toronto *Mail*, is raising a religious howl in the effort to prejudice the electors against Mr. Davies. These tactics, however, are not likely to succeed. King's County will elect McIntyre and Robertson. The Tories admit that Macdonald, the late member, has no chance. Muttart will be at him, but he will be far behind the Liberals. Prince's County is doing splendidly. The Tory meetings called at Cape Traverse and other places were captured by the Liberals. Mr. Blake may confidently expect to see Yeo and Perry in the new parliament. Lefurgey's friends rely on his wealth, but that will not save him at Queen's. The Tories admit that Campbell will be defeated, and are making desperate efforts to get the Liberals to split their votes for Ferguson. Ferguson and his friends are making a split vote canvass, regardless of Campbell, asking the Liberals to give one vote for either Davies and Welsh, and the other for Ferguson, and offering in some cases to reciprocate. The Liberals are solid and won't split. The great onslaught is on Davies, but we expect to carry Queen's by at least 400 majority. To judge by present appearances this island will elect six Liberals as in 1874.

Island Mountain.

Mr. P. C. Dunlevy, who arrived in town last night, to-day received a telegram from Mr. W. Craib, Superintendent of the Island Mountain and B. C. M. & M. Co., that the tunnel in the former, at a depth of 101 feet, exposed a ledge eight feet wide, where the rock assayed $30 with an average of 50 per cent sulphurets. Ten men are working night and day taking out ore, of which there is already 500 tons on the dump.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

How the Contest is Progressing in the East—A Boodler Jugged.

Sir John to Retire—The Wave Increasing—Anxious Office Seekers.

(Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.)

THE NOTORIOUS BOULTBEE.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—Sir John Macdonald yesterday addressed meetings in East York in support of the notorious Boultbee, who is out in opposition to the Hon. Alex. McKenzie. Many Conservatives are supporting Mr. McKenzie and the premier's action in speaking for a man of Boultbee's character is much regretted by many.

ARRIVAL OF MR. GUNN.

Mr. Gunn, Liberal candidate for Kingston, returned from Europe yesterday, where he had been with an invalid wife, and was accorded a rousing reception. It is believed he will again defeat Sir John.

A BRIBERY CANDIDATE CAGED.

Thomas Temple, the Tory candidate for York, N. B., has been committed for trial for personal bribery.

LIBERAL PROSPECTS.

The Liberals are confident they will carry 15 or 16 seats in Nova Scotia, 12 in New Brunswick and five out of six in Prince Edward Island.

THE WORKINGMEN.

All over the province the workingmen are with the Liberals. In Montreal, Hamilton, London, Chatham, Brantford, Lincoln, Windsor, Stratford, Guelph, St. Thomas, Peterboro', Goderich, Brockville, Ottawa, Kingston, Napanee, Belleville, Galt and other manufacturing towns and villages are working most heartily and cordially with Liberal candidates and in their interest.

BECOMING AFRAID.

The Tories, who a few weeks ago were betting on a large Conservative majority now will not go better than even on ten of a majority for the government.

GAINING EVERY DAY.

The Liberals are gaining strength every day. From all parts of the country the most encouraging news is being received by wire and by mail. A large number of respectable, independent Conservatives are transferring their political allegiance from their own party to Mr. Blake whom they now look upon as the coming saviour of the country.

A SOLID VOTE.

The Liberals will poll a solid Roman Catholic vote in Ontario. They have no confidence now in Sir John or his followers. This alone will assure a Liberal majority in the banner province of the Dominion.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

The Hon. Edward Blake's health has kept up amazingly well, considering the immense strain on his constitution in delivering powerful and unanswerable addresses every day. Sir Richard Cartwright, William Patterson, John Charlton, M. C. Cameron, and other prominent Liberals are in splendid fighting trim. The Ontario Cabinet is aiding Mr. Blake in the campaign. Little or no business will be transacted in the Legislature until next Tuesday.

WELL ORGANIZED.

The organization of the Liberals is perfect. A large vote will be polled, as the electors will turn out in full force. The party will be sadly disappointed unless a majority of Liberal members, from 25 to 40, are returned.

OFFICE SEEKERS.

Political favorites to whom Sir John had promised billets are becoming anxious. It is believed that, if defeated, Sir John will not make any, as it is probable the Governor-General would not ratify the appointments. Hence the great anxiety.

Press Dispatches.

$50,000 BRIBE.

QUEBEC, Jan. 18.—The *Mercury* charges Charles, brother of Mayor Langlin, and other leading Grits, with having accepted $50,000 from Beemer, a contractor of Montreal, for having secured him the waterworks contract. The affair has created a sensation here.

A MINISTER CALLED A LYING COWARD.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 18.—An exciting political meeting was held here last night. There was a lively scene between Minister Foster and McCready, the Liberal candidate. Foster offered to shake hands with McCready when speaking was over, but McCready refused, calling Foster a public liar and a mean sneaking coward. Foster walked from the platform quietly remarking that McCready was no gentleman.

COAL FAMINE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—The city is threatened with a coal famine consequent upon the strike of Pictou miners. All industries are shut down for want of fuel.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The cattle quarantine has been raised at Levis.

Wm. Spain, who robbed his employer in Boston and skipped to Canada, was yesterday escorted across the line by a Boston detective.

During the carnival week 1222 cars arrived, bringing 20,000 passengers.

* The output of the Russian coal mines last year was [illegible] tons.

The whole number of [illegible] in the [illegible] at the close of 1886 was [illegible].

A TALE OF HARDSHIP.

Sufferings of the Northwest Indians Related by an Independent Eye Witness.

During the course of an address recently delivered in Toronto, Rev. J. Robertson, Superintendent of Presbyterian missions in the Northwest, referring to the Indian question, said that the Indians had agreed to give up the title to their lands, while we on our part agreed to send them farm instructors and to supply them with a certain amount of food. But the treaties were made when plenty of buffalo were in the west. The buffalo disappeared through the ravages made by white men. The Indians were brought face to face with starvation. Some people down here denied that they suffered any hunger, that there has been anything like starvation. He (Mr. Robertson) had made a statement like that and was brought somewhat sharply to book for the statement. But there was no use in denying the statement. He could not help speaking of what he had seen and these people had suffered. The pinched faces of the children, the wolfish appearance of the parents and children, evinced that they had not enough to eat. He had seen them picking up and eating the entrails of animals around slaughter houses without washing them, not to speak of cooking them. He had seen them going to garbage heaps, yes, to dung hills, and picking out meat and eating it. "People," he said, "may tell you that people who do these things are not hungry. I could not help believing they were hungry." He was not blaming the government, believing that they wished to do their best. But many of their agents had not done their duty by any means. He was glad to see that the agitation of last winter had effected a change for the better, and that some inefficient, dishonest and immoral agents had been weeded out and that they had now a better state of things. He hoped the weeding process would go on. There had been immorality too. The fall that Hayter Reid, the deputy commissioner, brought before the Northwest Council a measure to compel white men to support the children upon the Indian reserves, and that the Council passed the measure, was the best proof that there was something rotten in the State of Denmark. Now, how was this problem to be solved. He believed the church and state should combine to civilize and Christianize. He pointed out that the women of the Pagan Sioux tribes had asked the privilege of butchering the women and children of Prince Albert, while the Christian Sioux had aided the government in suppressing the rebellion. He showed the progress already made in Northwest missions. Fifteen years ago they had seven missions, now 370; then they had 147 communicants, now 6,000. He made a strong appeal for further aid in the work.

EASTERN NEWS.

Lieut.-Colonel McKeand, of Winnipeg, commander of the 90th battalion, died on Sunday morning of hemorrage of the lungs after an illness of 24 hours.

William Keand, silver plater, Toronto, has been charged with counterfeiting.

The Toronto council has passed a by-law reducing the number of tavern licenses from 217 to 150, and shop licenses from 68 to 40, and to increase the license fees.

Archbishop Tache, of Winnipeg, has left for Rome.

In Quebec city the females of the Salvation army were violently attacked by a gang of well dressed rowdies. The salvationists made no resistance although their assailants continued to storm them with large lumps of snow and ice. One girl was very seriously injured and but for the speedy arrival of the police might have met death.

The roof of a building on Notre Dame street, occupied by Dolan, dry goods merchant, fell in on Sunday, carrying everything to the cellar. The front above the second story fell into the street. Loss on stock is $15,000.

Butterworth, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing full reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

Mrs. Geo. McKand, Hamilton, fell dead on the street on Sunday from heart disease.

W. B. Northrop, of Belleville, has taken out writs against the *Globe* and *Ontario* newspapers, claiming from each $10,000 for alleged libel for charging him with receiving $60,000 from the Dominion government to be used for bribery.

Hon. Andrew Stuart, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec, has been appointed administrator of the government during the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Masson.

A Fast Passenger Engine.

One of the fastest passenger engines ever built in this country, says the N. Y. *Scottish American Journal*, has just been drawn out of the Rhode Island locomotive works and turned over to the New York, Providence and Boston Railway Company. It differs in many material points from others, particularly in its steam generating properties. It will burn hard coal and the fires will give an enormous increase of heating surface, compared with those of the largest now in use on the road. The main driving wheels are six feet in diameter and set but seven feet six inches apart. This arrangement will give her a short side road and make her run easily on the curves. The cylinders are eighteen inches in diameter, with twenty-four-inch stroke. In the past the theory has been that large cylinders are necessary for speed. With this engine the effort has been made to secure moderate-sized cylinders with extraordinary large steam facilities. The boiler is fifty-four inches in diameter at the smoke-stack, with a wagon-top. There is not a particle of brass or bright work about her. The boiler is lagged with asbestos and jacketed with Russian iron. She is expected to make the run from Providence to Groton, Connecticut, a distance of 62.5 miles, including a dead stop at the Mystic drawbridge, as required by the statutes of Connecticut, in just 62.5 minutes, pulling, at the same time, eight cars.

SHAKESPEARE'S PLATFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—At a meeting held in Esquimalt last night Mr. Shakespeare, as reported in the *Colonist*, said "that his platform for the future was to secure, if possible, the construction of a railway in the north end of Vancouver Island to develop the deep sea fisheries." I am one of those who would like to see a railway built in the north end of this Island, but it appears simply ridiculous to give as a reason for expending the money necessary for that project the development of the deep sea fisheries. Total nonsense.

ESQUIMALT.

WILL IT BE WAR?

Warlike Dispatches from the European Capitals—Press Censorship.

Political Notes from Berlin and London—His Holiness.

The New York *Star's* London special of the 15th says that telegrams from the European capitals are still more warlike. Berlin dispatches assert that the German government has received positive advices of the continued concentration of French troops, in direct contradiction to instructions alleged to have been issued by Gen. Boulanger.

Late Paris telegrams confirm the reports that the Alsace-Lorraine garrisons are being brought up to the war strength and give additional accounts of heavy movements of German troops toward the French frontier.

Vienna dispatches state that the ministry of war have suddenly stopped work on French and Russian contracts for magazine rifles, revolvers and munition of war. All the factories are now working exclusively on small arms and munitions for the Austrian government.

The press censorship at St. Petersburg has, to a great extent, dried up sources of information, but through Roumanian channels it is learned that two Russian corps d'armee are completing their concentration in the southeast, and heavy reinforcements are going from the interior to the southwest.

From Constantinople we learn that M. Zankoff is urging the porte to press the powers for a decision on his proposals for settlement of the Bulgarian question. Bulgarian representatives, acting on the advice of Sir Wm. White, are evading a definite reply and awaiting the development of events. Zankoff's proposals are supported by Russia and opposed by Austria, England and Italy. Zankoff has declared that no settlement short of division of Bulgarian authority between the existing regency and representatives of Russia will be accepted by the latter government. An opinion prevails at Constantinople that Zankoff will soon return to Bulgaria to stir up insurrection and afford Russia an excuse for intervention.

Cardinal Jacobini has sent a letter to Bismarck thanking him for recent concessions in revision of the May laws.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes a manifesto, signed by Count Fuerstenberg, Staunheim and thirty-six members of the Rhenish Catholic nobility, declaring that the entire policy, instead of pursuing a great national party, had adopted a policy of frivolous bickering, ending in open alliance with the democratic progressists' principles, and that the whole course of action of the party was thus opposed to the urgent admonitions of the Pope. The signers therefore call upon Rhenish electors firmly and loyally to stand by the Emperor, and co-operate in his support with the Catholic conservative party.

Clerical Deputy Monfang, of Mainz, has issued an electoral address, in which he adheres to the triennate, and maintain that the course which the centre party has taken is harmonious and with love for the fatherland and the rights and interests of the people. He hopes the Reichstag will confirm the previous vote on the military bill by a larger majority.

Paris newspapers report many disquieting incidents on the German frontier. *La Justice* learns from Neufchatel that not a single soldier is allowed leave of absence for even half an hour, on any pretense, the commander having learned that Germany is seeking a pretext for a petty quarrel.

A journal in Alsace reports that a Leipsic court issued a warrant for the search of a house of Herr Schmutz, of Strasburg, secretary of Herr Kable's election committee, who was suspected of being connected with the De Boulade league, and that the police ransacked the house, but found nothing of a criminating nature. The houses of numerous bankers and others throughout the provinces are reported to have been searched for a similar reason.

The *Moniteur* discredits the idea that the Pope is fomenting a European war, hoping thereby to obtain restoration of the temporal power of the church, but declares that the Pope is justified in securing the friendship of powerful empires in order eventually to submit the position of the papacy to a vote of the powers.

A Paris correspondent, in a letter to the *Schlesische Zeitung* dwells upon the propagation throughout France, through Masonic lodges of a feeling in favor of a war of revenge. He says the number of lodges affiliated with Alsace-Lorraine lodges, which was recently dirty-five is now increased to 135.

Collapse of Snow-Sheds.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., Feb. 15.—News reached here late to-night that the snow-sheds at Blue Canyon have collapsed. Conductor Hood, a brakeman, the road-master and one other are missing. A plow and seven engines were ditched.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs: I am assured on good authority that Germany will shortly demand France to pledge herself to remain neutral in the event of war in Western Europe.

THE K. OF L.

ROME, Feb. 12.—It is said on reliable Vatican authority, that despite the recent decision regarding the K. of L. the holy see is not so utterly hostile to the organization as has appeared. The Pope will discuss the matter with Cardinal Taschereau.

DRIFTING TO WAR.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The threatening character of the situation across the western frontier is becoming much more acute, in view of the fact that huts have been constructed to shelter a hundred thousand men. The French are strengthening their line to enable them at the beginning of hostilities to throw a large force across the German frontier.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The head cashier of the Banco Industrial, this city, has skipped with $30,000 in gold.

The *Times of India* tells the following story to show how much those useless are the Puggarees now [illegible] in the British army:—An English soldier in [illegible] the quartermaster's stores, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible], a [illegible] of [illegible]

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAY EXCEPTED),

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lim'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

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Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

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TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than $1.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—published at the following rates per line, solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 30 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 40 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 50 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 10 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 15 cents per line, and for one month at $1.

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Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 18, 1887.

THE TWO LEADERS.

Whether successful or otherwise next Tuesday in capturing the Conservative fort at Ottawa there can be no doubt as to the esteem and affection with which the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE is now regarded by his fellow countrymen. The work he has accomplished during the present campaign is simply marvellous—nothing like unto it ever having been known before in parliamentary contests. On every legal day since the dissolution was finally announced he has addressed vast audiences from one end of his native province to the other, as well as in Montreal. As to his personal popularity with all classes it transcends that of any other Canadian. The Halifax *Chronicle* of a late issue devotes considerable space to a comparison of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and EDWARD BLAKE. Of the latter our Halifax contemporary says: Mr. BLAKE, the Liberal leader, is said to be cold. But no man can accuse him of discourtesy. He is cold only in the sense that he does not devote his time in parliament mainly to wheedling and flattering and cajoling the members. He is a prodigious worker. No subject comes before the House to which he does not devote the most careful attention of a profound intellect, weighty with learning and culture, and sharpened by years of experience in public life. When in the government during Mr. MACKENZIE's time as Minister of Justice, his department was, by the confession of his opponents, administered in a manner that defied criticism. The speeches which he has delivered in his tours through Ontario have presented a marked contrast to those of Sir JOHN. On all subjects of Canadian public life—finance, tariff, Canadian Pacific, railways, Northwest, provincial rights, and the rest, Mr. BLAKE has delivered speeches displaying full knowledge of all the facts, and a large and statesmanlike power of dealing with them. Compared with this real power of knowing the facts and grappling with them mere eloquence is a secondary matter. But in point of eloquence we believe it cannot be questioned that next to Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BLAKE is the finest orator living of those that speak the English tongue. Politics is a matter of business. We do not mean in the low and mercenary sense in which it is so often declared to be so, but in the sense that the task of rightly conducting the affairs of the country demands abilities of the very highest business qualities. In any other business affairs men would never choose a man to manage their business for them for the reasons which seem to influence a good many in choosing Sir JOHN. We would not think of soliciting a doctor or a lawyer because he was a funny man, who make jokes and told comic stories. We would select him because we believe him to be skilful in his profession, a man of learning and ability, who would devote himself earnestly to the work which we needed to have done. It should also be in public life. It is high time that the people of Canada laid aside Sir JOHN with his jokes and his laziness, and his profound ignorance of all that he should know, and his dependence on the arts of the corruptionist and the intriguer as being all that is necessary for the successful management of public affairs. It is time that they gave to Mr. BLAKE the power and trust to which his great abilities, his long experience, his enormous industry, and his high character entitle him. We put it to any one, if it was a question of your private affairs, say the management of a difficult piece of business, or of a heavy lawsuit, which of the two men would you employ? Could there be a moment's hesitation in preferring Mr. BLAKE? Why hesitate when it is a question of whom you will choose to entrust with the management of your public affairs?"

At a meeting on the 25th ult., in Portree, of delegates from the Highland Land Law Reform Association of the Island, it was resolved to amalgamate all the associations, the name of the new organization to be the Skye Land League.

ANOTHER VILLAINY EXPOSED.

The opposition have repeatedly charged the government with holding back documents and other information relative to the uprising in the Northwest, the production of which would reveal a startling state of affairs. It is needless to say that in burking this information the most eager to cast their votes against the people being enlightened were Messrs. BAKER and SHAKESPEARE. Sufficient had been gleaned however by the opposition to warrant them in preferring charges against the Department of the Interior over which the ponderous but dull and stupid Sir DAVID S. MCPHERSON, of annexation proclivities, presided. The government press a short time ago—and more especially so that wing of it known as one of the "boodle" brigade—published that which purported to be affidavits from settlers exonerating the department from blame. These we now learn were fraudulently obtained as the following dispatch from Winnipeg will testify:

> At a mass meeting held at Batoche yesterday, the affidavits that recently appeared in the Tory papers were fiercely denied by the French half-breeds present. They said they were obtained by fraud by the government officials. At a convention held afterwards delegates from all sections were present. Mr. Laird, ex-Lieut.-Governor of the Territories, and Mr. McDowell were put in nomination, and of 39 delegates present 38 declared for Mr. Laird.

The revelation contained in this despatch was to be expected. Every body believed that the Tory officials in the Northwest would not be over scrupulous in getting up a defence for the men who gave them their jobs. No doubt it was a comparatively easy thing for these officials to go to the poor half-breeds, applicants for rights or favors from the Dominion Government, and, by holding a whip over their heads, compel them to sign a paper, the contents of which were not made known to them. The testimony of the clergymen in the neighborhood, the action of the government in rushing a commission to the Northwest and settling over 2,000 claims after the rebellion broke out—effectually disproved the Tory allegation that there had been no neglect or mismanagement in the Northwest, and that the half-breeds stood up to be shot merely for the fun of the thing. Thus the exposure of the rascally doings of the government agents, no doubt acting under orders from headquarters, was not needed to convince fair-minded electors that these affidavits were either bogus or obtained by fraud. Nevertheless, the present disclaimer, obtained at a time when the half-breeds were endorsing the candidature of the best friend whom the Northwest settlers ever had, is timely, and will undoubtedly remove any misgivings which intelligent electors may have had on the subject.

TOO MANY BARNACLES.

It is one of the marked features of the present political conflict that the independent press, political and commercial, is arrayed on the side of Liberals. Discussing the attitude of the leaders of both parties toward the fiscal policy of the country, in a recent issue the Montreal *Journal of Commerce* says that the promises of economical reform made by Mr. BLAKE commend themselves to the people at large irrespective of political differences. There is much room for improvement wherever we turn our eyes. We have been too lavish with our money—the money of the tax payer—the consumers—we have too many barnacles fastened to the ship. It is the common belief that the work now performed by the large army of civil servants in the employ of the government, could be accomplished by one-half the number, and this is the case not only in Ottawa, but in the Local Legislatures. What do we want with two Houses to legislate for each province? Ontario manages with one; let others follow her example; let our people demand of the party in power central as well as provincial, that they spend less money in supporting drones all over the country and there will be less need of any change of government, with possible tinkering of tariffs and provision for a new set of followers—who must in their turn learn the whole business over again,—and the country will continue on the road of prosperity to which all signs point for our commercial and manufacturing interests and consequently for the masses of the people. Both sides are confident of success. It will certainly not be very encouraging for those who contemplate universal suffrage if the great numbers recently enfranchised by the present government should now assist in driving them out of power; but they also may find that "gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come" rather than of favors that are past.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC INVENTION.

Mr. ERIC S. BRUCE, inventor of the balloon used for signalling by means of the electric light, has written to *Nature* to say that he will shortly put his balloon to the test of signalling across the British Channel at Dover. The balloon, he explains, is made of a perfectly translucent material, filled with hydrogen or coal gas, in the interior of which are placed several incandescent electric lamps. The lamps are in metallic circuit with a source of electricity on the ground. In the circuit on the ground is an apparatus for making and breaking contact rapidly, and by varying the duration of the flashes of light in the balloons, it is possible to signal by the Morse or any other code. This is a very simple and great advance in the application of balloons to purposes of military signalling. The objection that should the incandescent lamp bulb break, an explosion would ensue, is entirely imaginary. The oxygen present would instantly destroy the carbon filament and the danger would be over. Mr. BRUCE has demonstrated by experiment that this danger is practically nil. But even if an explosion were possible, it might be employed as a captive balloon, without risking life at all, and signals transmitted from one army corps to another. Mr. BRUCE has been requested by the Admiralty to submit his scheme of signalling by this method from ship to ship. Its application in the navy and on board merchant vessels appears to be entirely practicable. If so, it would be an immense boon, as in hundreds of cases of shipwreck life-saving services could be instantly notified to come to the rescue. The results of the promised experiment of signalling across the English Channel will be eagerly looked for.

THE expenditure of the Dominion for the month of January exceeds that of the same month of last year by $237,800. Thus it appears that although the Finance Minister's powers of taxation and collection are enormous, still he cannot find money enough to supply the extravagant wants of his colleagues.

Dominion Elections.

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18d&w

To the Electors of the City of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN:

I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election, as a Conservative, but not as a slave to any party. My platform will be: (1) The well-being of Victoria and District, which has been entirely overlooked; (2) Vancouver Island and its varied interests; (3) British Columbia in general; (4) The Dominion and its people. As Mayor of the city, I feel it will enable me to bring before the Dominion Government these varied interests with greater force and effect.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES FELL.

Victoria, Jan. 19. jan19

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative Candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible as soon as dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,
J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 24th, '87. jan25

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen,—I am a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

T. B. HUMPHREYS.

DOMINION ELECTION.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:—I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party.

E. CROW BAKER.

Victoria, January 24, 1887. jan25

Dominion Election.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Electoral District in the Commons of Canada, and respectfully solicits the vote and influence of the electors in said District.

W. A. ROBERTSON.

jan 13

To the Electors of Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN:

I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the liberal conservative party.

jan 11 NOAH SHAKESPEARE

Notice to Stockmen.

THE SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL

"LORNE"

Will be offered for service until further notice at the Farm of the undersigned, Foul Bay. Terms—$5, cash.

The Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar

"CONQUEROR"

Is also offered for service. Terms—$1, cash.

jan28 1m D&W J. S. SHOPLAND.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

BIG SALES OF

Dry Goods

AT

Popular Prices

All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.

Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to

CASH!

Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.

Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.

Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the

ALBION HOUSE

And Save 25 per cent.

BROWN & WHITE,
Government Street.

COAL! COAL!

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited.)

Best Vancouver Coal

$7 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

The above Coal is Hand-Picked and of the Best Quality.

WM. CROFT,
OFFICE—FOOT of YATES STREET.
ja31 lm

Wood and Coal.

Consumers, Attention!

VANCOUVER COAL,

Of a superior quality, delivered in any part of the city, at $7 per ton. Also

GOOD WOOD!

Delivered at current rates PER CORD (not bonds).

All orders left at J. FINLAYSON'S store, corner of Broughton and Government streets, or at the SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, will receive prompt attention from the undersigned.
A. C. HOWE.

ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood and Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets
Telephone Call No. 149. jun4

THE OLD RELIABLE

JOHN BULL

BITTERS,

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,
VICTORIA,
Sole Agents for British Columbia
nov26 D&W

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in new and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street between Broad and Government. d3

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers, Sausages, Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to this business. nov26 ly

CLOTHING AT COST!

A Genuine Clearance Sale of Clothing

AT COST FOR CASH,

Prior to Stock Taking, will take place at

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

Commencing MONDAY January 17th, and Continuing Thirty Days.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats.

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Pants.

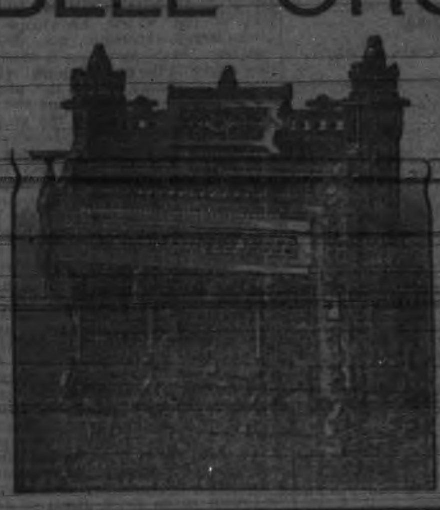
All to be Sold at Cost Price, for Cash, at

THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE, - - YATES STREET.

jan14

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.



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Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized High Class Instrument manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE Bell Organ has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street.
sep10

The Cash Store!

ERSKINE'S

Boot and Shoe Emporium,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

NOTICE.

Just Received from Eastern Markets, a Fine Line of

Chinchilla & Cheviot

SATIN LINED

OVERCOATS

Ordered expressly for my customers.

Fur Capes and Cuffs for gentlemen; Boys Fancy Overcoats; Fur Caps for men and Boys.

—ALSO—

Tweed Pants, from $1 upwards; Black walking Coats, at $4.50 each; Sack Coats $3.50 to each; Diagonal Suits at $17 per suit. And a full line of

Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Notions, Etc.

LEWIS LEWIS,
YATES STREET. no 25-3m

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure clover, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to the Mainland ports will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.

HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
Spring Ridge, Victoria, B. C.
mal8 tf

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C. 1y

VANCOUVER CITY.

100 Choice City Lots

FOR SALE,

IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.

Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.

Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to

SAMUEL GREER,
Vancouver.
nov6 tf

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 60 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mower, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. aug28 D&W

Glasgow and London

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,500,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	275,000
Income	1,200,000
Assets in Canada	102,828

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Glasgow and London Building, MONTREAL. 70, MARSHALL LANE, General Manager. London, England.

JAMES BURNS,
Agent for British Columbia. Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.

Every description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN

Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE

MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
nov10 D&W 6m Hargraves's Arcade

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO.

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock the B. C. Agency.
H. G. & R. WALKER,
Hargraves's Arcade, Victoria.

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—AGENT FOR DOMINION

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Wire; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.

jan28

SAUSAGE SEASON

1886.

JULIUS BARRAN

SAUSAGE MANUFACTURER

Yates St., Next the Clarence.

I beg to notify my customers that I am now prepared to supply the TRADE with the very best Sausages of all kinds. I make large QUANTITIES of the best quality of Pure Sausages. I use only the best quality of meats, and the finest and most expensive spices that I can procure, and with careful labor and most extensive and complete MACHINERY, I am able to supply the trade with FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE at a moderate price. At the same time I do not pretend to compete with the poor stuff that is offered to the public by others in the trade who have not the facilities, do not use good material, are not clean and not able to make a good article. The good qualities of BARRAN'S SAUSAGES are known throughout the whole Province, and every one should give them a trial.

de18 JULIUS BARRAN.

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 30 horse power. As Oatmeal Mixer will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

aug21 R. P. ADAMS.

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House & Sign Painter,

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YATES ST., ABOVE DOUGLAS.

mal8 1m

WITH AN ANCIENT RACE.

ADEQUATENESS AND SIMPLICITY OF GYPSY CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Every Gypsy Man and Woman Skilled in Horse Lore and Horsemanship—Wise Old Witches and Their Diableries—Wonderful Types.

The make-up of the usual party of gypsies for the road is quite the same wherever you come upon any considerable number. There will always be found the sedate and quiet Gypsy of past the middle age, with a wife who is far more active and assertive than himself. They are usually reserved and quiet, and eat, drink and live their quiet, contented lives apparently a little apart from the hey-day of the boisterous life of the band. You will find three or four or more families that know these two for the parent stock, and the elderly man and wife possess that air of contentment and repose which come from unquestioned station worthily won. They will travel in a fine carriage, in easy comfort, may be, and such are oftentimes discovered to be the "king" and "queen" of this particular band, though you would never know it from any airs of authority or manner of dress. Yet their decisions—the man's upon the affairs of the men, the woman's upon the affairs of the women—are absolute. A Gypsy would as soon think of becoming Gorgio outright as to have even an impulse to question them.

GYPSY GOVERNMENT.

Indeed, it is worthy of remark here that gypsy civil government, if it may be given so dignified a term, would seem to have always and almost unconsciously been the very ideal of adequateness, perfection and simplicity. Here, as nowhere else on earth, law is the perfect will of a people expressed through designated authority. This people by direct vote elect their rulers. Authority no more dare an abuse of power than dare the most insignificant integral of the concrete power-creating source question that power. So that here, with what your political and social philosophers would be pleased to call a semi-civilized people, is found a government of people by people for people, infinitely more perfect in theory, and exact and true to theory in permanent practice, than was ever even formulated by sunniest dreamer in all republics, of beneficent oratoric symmetry rather than actual liberty and equality under hard tests of friction and use.

There are also found a dozen other families, may be. Of these one or two may travel in wagons which alone have cost small fortunes. But in the daily lives and manner of their owners there can never be found vanity and caste because of superior possession, nor envy among less fortunate Romany, who seem proud rather than chagrined that their fellows can show the Gentiles such respectable belongings. Of these dozen or more families, every man and every woman is a master of horse lore, horse care and of horsemanship. A lad of 12 or a lass of 15 is a trader, a jockey and a veterinarian. A number of animals besides those in actual use always accompany the band. These are traded, sold, or added to at a moment's notice. This summer, in Connecticut, a young gypsy with whom I was pilgriming, on being bantered to sell the one nag which drew our little democratic wagon, sold him on the spot to some overwise farmers coming from the town hilarious with drink, and coolly invited me to assist in dragging the vehicle into camp, some four miles distant. On our arrival we were greeted with cheers; but I half suspect it was not so much from the camp's recognition of my Gypsy companion's thrift as it was from the entire band's enjoyment in seeing the "Gorgio chal," as they call me, transformed into a nimble and tractable gypsy horse.

WISE OLD WITCHES.

The band always has three or four old spae-wives—old, old women that remind one of the gruesome Norna of Scott's creation. Heaven only knows how old these venerable and lively relics are. But their virility, activity, and wisdom are marvelous. To penetrate the caution, deceit, cunning, and diableries of these blessed witches is matchless work. For months I have exercised my wiliest arts upon some of them, and am just able to discover they are part human. I am allowed by one to occasionally come of an evening to her tent and tell her of some of the pleasant things of Gorgio life, and, under frequent severe protest, to calmly urge that all mankind are one. To another, born before the century, I have made a poem, and am not blighted, so that I feel progress is making. The camp smile on me, though, and shake their heads betimes. If there be aught in gypsydom allied to the ancient and honorable being [illegible] these said ranies possess it all and communicate it in their presence and influence.

But that sort of witchery is fading slowly out of the gipsy people. Little by little the younger blood, tenderly enough, but surely and stubbornly, refuses its mysticism, dread, and fetish glamour. But they stand as wonderful types still of the concentrated human bedevilment of 10,000 years. Well as I know them, sure as I am of them, I would not like to pass through life with one of these witches' curses upon me. But there are witches and witches. Some walk beside us in everyday life. They are bugaboos only. These are the real kind, from out of the heart of the night of the centuries. With all these and the dogs and the tinkers—a score of dogs, "of dies spare and slight," like old Tatine's Greek coursers, almost voiceless, sedate, even melancholy, but fuller of business than sentiment; and tinkers many, gay, jolly, rollicking, the buffoons of the band, great hearted but small pursed, and wiser in sentiment than thrift—and you have the gipsy band as it moves upon the road into the scornful, melodious camp.—Edgar L. Wakeman in Chicago News.

Bravery in Abu-Klea.

Our loss was serious enough to us, however, being mostly confined to the dismounted cavalry, nearly 75 the officers of which were slain. The Gardner machine gun at that angle of the square lost its entire crew except one, a boatswain in the navy, who, seeing his gun being dragged off, and having lost both cutlass and revolver in the melee, seized a sponge and, dashing among the Arabs, commenced threshing right and left with the shaft, with such effect as to clear the gun, when, seizing the "trail," he tore back in safety with it to the square and immediately opened fire. He may bless his stars that he was lucky enough in his youth to be fed on good beef, or he never would have been able to exhibit such gigantic strength as he did on that day. I am happy to be able to state that for this deed he has been awarded the Victoria Cross, which alone carries with it £10 a year for life.—Scots Guardsman in Boston Bulletin.

Fiction and Crime.

A very grave thing is the sanguinary tone of so much French story writing. There is an obvious love of describing brutality for its own sake and laboriously inventing the details of hideous murders. Along with this criminal fiction there is a development of crime which is almost unparalleled, and it is impossible not to see a connection between the two. Some time ago it was calculated that in one month murders had been committed, or at least attempted, at the rate of rather more than one a day. Since then the record has been well kept up. One examination follows another, and they are adorned with a degree of art which seems to indicate the existence in the mind of the murderer of a certain feeling of emulation. Whenever a rather maker his mark up, [illegible] his ambition be merely to cast about for the most striking and [illegible] way of doing it, as if he wished to see whether he or the author of the last tale of horror had the greater imagination.—Saturday Review.

TRUTH.

A youth knelt through the livelong night
And prayed with eyes that could not rest,
The first beam of the morning light
With [illegible] blindness smote his eyes.

A soul in darkness cried for truth,
And dreamed the truth its bliss should be;
Ah, sad mistake, provoking ruth!
The truth brought endless misery.
—Arlo Bates.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORDS.

A London Correspondent Shows How They Differ—Difference in Spelling.

Let us now consider the ways of expressing the same thing in both countries, and see how they differ. Take dress first. Pantaloons are called trousers, never pants; suspenders are braces; a sack coat is a jacket, an undershirt, a jersey and a vest, and a vest a waistcoat—pronounced, by the by, weskit. The game of billiards furnishes some curious variances of expression. A shot is called a stroke, a run a break, and a carrom a canon. Then crackers are biscuits, and biscuits rolls. Crackers in England are what are called snapping mottoes in America. Syrup and molasses are both known as treacle; a pie (of fruit) is a tart, a sugar bowl is a sugar basin, a stoop is a porch, and an entry a hall; a pitcher is a jug, and a bureau a chest of drawers, a cane is a walking stick, an overcoat a great coat, a check rein a bearing rein. Reins are never called lines, and a coachman is never called the driver.

Every store is a shop; a fruit store is a fruiterer's, a hardware store is an ironmonger's, a dry goods store a draper's or haberdasher's, a drug store a chemist's, and a vegetable store a green grocer's. Coal is invariably called coals; calico, print; thread, cotton, and a spool a reel. A frock coat is never called a Prince Albert, nor is a high hat called a stovepipe. Rare meat is always underdone, and the stubs of a checkbook are the counterfoils. Sleeve buttons are cuff links, and shirt cuffs wristbands. Mush is porridge. A balky horse is a jibbing horse, and to balk is to jib. A cigar store is a tobacconist's. Beets (cooked) are beet roots; the german (dance) is always called cotillion. A stem winder is a keyless watch, and beer (at least bitter. Of course in this I except lager bier, which is now in such great vogue in England.

The lingo of railways differ wonderfully. Railroad is railway; the track is the line, and the rails the metals; the cars are the train; to switch is to shunt; a turnout is a siding; a locomotive is always an engine, an engineer a driver, and a fireman a stoker. The conductor is the guard, a car a carriage, baggage luggage, a baggage car a luggage van, and a freight train a goods train. A depot is a terminus or a station, and a switch tender a pointsman or signal man. Sick is always ill, for sick in England means sea sick. A good natured person is never called clever, nor is a clever person ever called smart. Smart in England now means well and neatly dressed, and this word is also applied to what is well and properly done in fashionable life. Smart liveries, a smart carriage, are frequent expressions. Homely is plain. Now for a few samples of difference in spelling. The following words are always spelled thus: Labour, neighbour, honour, harbour, favour, etc. The only exception is in governor, where the u is dropped. Check (bank) is spelled cheque, and the plural of scarf scarves.—"Cockaigne" in The [illegible].

Canes Are Indispensable.

"Canes," said the handsome Monroe avenue dealer, "are intended as a support. But it is only old gentlemen or those who are lame who use them in that way. They are a sort of ballast for a well dressed man to keep him in equipoise."

"What are favorite sticks?"

"Blackthorn, snakewood, malacca, ebony, oak and ash, with ivory, silver or bronze heads. Young men use slender, flexible steel canes, unless they are pedestrians. Then they carry a walking stick or alpenstock."

"Are canes as much used as ever?"

"They are indispensable. A man cannot walk with his hands in his pockets nor carry them swinging at his side when he is out at his leisure. Canes are not used during business hours. They belong to the promenade toilet. Notice a dozen young men on the street of an afternoon and you will see a character distinction in the way each one handles his cane. Elderly gentlemen are very fond of theirs. Some of them bring singular sticks here to be made up—one from the branch of an apple tree that grew near his childhood's home, another a bough from some great man's grave. It used to be a common fashion to bring sticks from foreign trees, but that was when a stick was more a staff than it is now. I have noticed one thing. A homely old knotted cane is always highly valued, perhaps from associations. The proudest cane is the presentation stick with a big gold head and a long inscription. And it is the most uncomfortable one to carry, as it needs constant watching."—Detroit Free Press.

Man's Hair Cut with Fire.

There were men and women, small boys and girls of all ages, from 7 up to 45 years, gazing down into the basement barber shop, whose front window was just below. There a middle-aged man, with raven black hair and a pair of lustrous eyes, sat, all gowned and silent, in the barber's chair. But what was the barber doing with his little torch, lighted and flaming, passing it to and fro over the customer's head? That was what puzzled the crowd. That was the thing that attracted a hundred pairs of wondering eyes and caused passers-by to stop and crane their necks up over the shoulders of those who had reached the scene just before them. A street blockade, or possibly a riot, might have resulted if the barber had not soon finished his mysterious task. The flame on the end of the little torch was extinguished, the customer's hair properly oiled and combed, and his check handed to him as he rose from the chair with that furtive, admiring glance into the mirror which every man indulges upon all similar occasions.

"Cutting the gentleman's hair with fire?" exclaimed the barber, as he saw a reporter before him. "Oh, no, that is not what I was doing. I was giving him an anti-bald-headed singe. When a man's hair begins to come out we take a little wax taper, light one end of it and pass the flame over the ends of the hair, as it is held away from the scalp with the comb. By thus singeing the ends of the hair it is supposed falling out may be prevented, though I don't know how much truth there is in it. Mebbe it don't do any good at all, but the barbers can stand it if the customers can. It takes a good half dollar to get a singe like that. New process? Oh, no; it's pretty near as old as the barber business."—Chicago Herald.

A Race Around the World.

The Rev. James L. Hill, of Lynn, sent from that city in the same mail two postal cards so stamped as to go in opposite directions on a race around the world. One was sent via San Francisco to Japan and back by Brindisi and Liverpool, and the other crossed first to England and so around home by Japan and San Francisco. Both travelers returned from their long journey well worn and well stamped. As the postoffice authorities have prohibited the old time method of getting these curiosities it was necessary to arrange to have the cards restamped and redirected by a friend interested in the project at Kobe, Japan. The card that went around the earth from west to east made the circuit eight days quicker than the other and was eighty-five days on the way. If the authorities had bought elephants and hired special trains, like the hero of Jules Verne's story, the postal card might have saved five days and gone "around the world in eighty days."—Boston Herald.

The work of Germanizing the [illegible] is being pushed forward rapidly. [illegible] districts are being formed, and no schoolmaster is appointed unless he has thoroughly mastered the German language.—Foreign Letter.

PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

F. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jan5

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon. jan5 D&W

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front street, Portland, Oregon. jan5

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, DeCosmos' block, Government street. Dealer in Eastern Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal. Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. sep30

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

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DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Special attention given to disease of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. | Special attention given to disease of the Eye and Ear. F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.

OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

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QUEEN'S MARKET.

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Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

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CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,

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ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Lim'td.)

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

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PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 126.

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Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Aug 5 1mo

FOR SALE.

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A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $125. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. 1ab10

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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

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Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

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The equipment of this line is all new and of the highest class. Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are luxurious, and our First and Second Class Coaches marvels of comfort. The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled; every luxury of the season is served in them.

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Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. NO DUST. FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS.

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MARK AND CONSIGN YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS LINE.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (Ld.), Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.; or, C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

W. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent. — D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent. — D. E. BRUNEO, Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2

Taking effect July 12, 1886.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 3 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Monday at 6 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Friday, at 1 o'clock.

Port Hammond
Monday at 6 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria,
Monday at 15 o'clock.
Friday at 12 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria,
Tuesday at 4 a.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 1 o'clock.

For Plump r Pass,
Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumas, and way Landings
Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places
Monday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Leaves Chilliwhack, 8 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

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Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

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WITHOUT CHANGE.

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nov26

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Hongkong via Yokohama;

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For New York via Panama.

Steamers will sail 5th, 15th, 25th and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	1:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:20 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	7:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	8:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:30 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	6:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:30 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:00 p.m.

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

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FULL ROLLER PROCESS

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 15 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it, the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
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Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family, Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all chapest able grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

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Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

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The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Desire, Diuresis, Painful or Copious Micturition, Inability of Retention and [illegible], destroying the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passage, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES — Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD RESULTS.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co. of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their good antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease, or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the bladder and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; E. R. Richardson, Comox; [illegible], Westminster; J. McBryde, Ladner's Landing; D. H. Hawley and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bros., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

Land Applications.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT the undersigned persons intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the under-mentioned tracts of land situated on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:—

No. 1. Commencing at a post on the shore about half a mile east of the mouth of Nasquah River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east to chains, more or less, to the shore line, thence following the shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

F. G. RICHARDS, Jr.

No. 2 Commencing at the south-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

A. A. GREEN.

No. 3. Commencing at the south-west corner of A. A. Green's claim, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

W. P. SAYWARD.

No. 4. Commencing at the north-east corner of F. G. Richards' claim; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the sea shore; thence northwesterly along the sea shore to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

J. CARROL.

No. 5. Commencing at the southeast corner of A. A. Green's claim; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

J. McALLISTER.

Victoria B. C., Dec. 14, 1886. dec15 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase (135) one hundred and thirty five acres, more or less, of pastoral land at the Hot Springs, Kootenay District:—

Commencing at a post planted at the south west corner of land purchased by John T. Galbraith on Hot Spring Creek; thence west (50) fifty chains, more or less, to bank of Columbia River; thence southerly, following the bank of said river, to north west corner of land applied for to purchase by Geo. Geary; thence east (40) forty chains, more or less, along the northern boundary of said land; thence north (30) thirty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.

jan1-law 2mo — E. B. B. CLARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have applied to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to cut and carry away timber, from the following sections of land situated on Salmon River, S½ & E. ¼ section of section eight North East ¼ section of section Five, Township three containing 200 acres more or less.

dec 21-1mo — T. D. JONES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, as follows: Commencing at S. Cliffe's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

JAS. GRAHAM.

Victoria, B. C., 22nd Jan., 1887. ja26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows:—

Commencing at James Grahams' north east corner stake, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

A. MACPHERSON.

Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at J. King's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

ROBT. GRAHAM.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. ja26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake three miles north of Daisy Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

S. CLIFFE.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. ja26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate at Otter Cove, Sayward District, described as follows:

Commencing at a stake on Otter Cove; thence west 60 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 100 chains to coast line; thence north along coast line to point of commencement.

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Nanaimo, B. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan26 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake five miles north of Daisy Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. KING.

Victoria, B. C. Jany 22 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at G. McAllister's N. E. corner, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

WM. LEWIS.

Victoria, B. C. 22 Jany 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District and described as follows: Commencing at Wm. Lewis' N. E. corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

L. CASEY.

Victoria, B. C. Jany 22nd 1887. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INtend making application to the Chief Commissioners of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at A. MacPherson's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. KING.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan. 1887. ja26-la-w2m

BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE.

jan8

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET,

Opposite Railroad Hotel. P.O. Box 464.

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. [illegible]

Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

T. W. JACKSON, Jr. Manufacturer. Corner Broad and Johnson Streets. [illegible]

Notices.

Municipal Notice.

Hackmen, Expressmen and Draymen are hereby notified to obtain their Licences at the City Hall forthwith, or they will be proceeded against under the Bylaw.

JAMES D. ROBINSON, C. M. C.

CITY HALL, 5th February, 1887. jan5

NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the matter of the estate of Henrietta P. Morgan, late of the city of Victoria, widow, deceased, and in an action "Clark v. Adams," the creditors of the said Henrietta P. Morgan, who died on the 30th day of July, 1886, are on or before the 15th day of March, 1887, to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. James Charles Prevost, Registrar of the Supreme Court, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, at his Chambers, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria on Tuesday, the 15th day of March, 1887, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1887.

J. P. WALLS,
Langley street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

feb16 1m

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 21st day of February, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Dated 21st January, 1887. feb1D&W

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886.

MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.

Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

S. ISAACS will continue the fur business in the old stand formerly occupied by J. H. Marer, Government Street.

S. ISAACS.

N. B.—All work guaranteed. dec 8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of Section 56 Sooke District, thence due north 80 chains, thence due west 80 chains, thence due south 160 chains to N. E. corner of Section 56, thence in a northeasterly direction to point of commencement.

R. E. JACKSON.

Victoria, B. C. 4th Dec. 1886. dec 8 law-2

Gareshe, Green & Co.

BANKERS

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers

San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

W. E. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Ladies admitted into all departments.
Send for circulars.

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY, FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan21

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 207 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec29 1law

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS, AND NOW DOing a profitable trade.

The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale on terms.

The Brick Store, Stable, with fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.

SOLOMAN DENNY,
Government St., Victoria, B. C.

The business will be carried on as usual giving the very best value for cash. jan 16

WARNING!

[illegible]

Brown's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

[illegible]

COLD DRAFTS.

[illegible]

Hudson's Bay Company.

The following Goods on Sale at the Lowest Market Rates:

Ale and Stout,	Flour,	Mustard,
Apples,	Geneva,	Oysters,
Arrowroot,	Gin	Pickles,
Bacon,	Hams,	Porter,
Beans,	Honey,	Port Wine,
Bitters,	Isinglass,	Raisins,
Brandy,	Jams and	Jellies, Rum,
Capers,	Ketchup,	Sauce,
Champagne,	Lard,	Sherry,
Claret,	Lobsters,	Sugar,
Currants,	Maccaroni,	Tea,
Carrie Powder,	Marmalade,	Whisky,

A Supply of the Celebrated DUKE'S CAMEO CIGARETTES Just received.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 18, 1887.

DIED.

DICKINSON—At St. Joseph's Hospital, of brain fever, on the 17th inst., Florence Orsena, daughter of Edward and Amanda Dickinson, aged 17 years.

Due notice of funeral will be given.

Public Meeting.

A Public Meeting will be held at the Victoria Theatre this (Friday) evening. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT. *

—Look out for the Queen City Shoe store's, corner of Government and Yates streets, announcement to-morrow.

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. GILMORE'S, Johnson street. *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—EASTERN OYSTERS, fresh every day, at JOE LEVY'S, by gallon, quart or pint. Same price as Island Oysters. *

—GOODWIN & JORDAN, piano manufacturers, tuning and repairing. FACTORY CORMORANT street, between Douglas and Blanchard. First class work only. Telephone 98; P. O. box 422. *

—Owing to the delay in the trains over the Canadian Pacific road, Victoria and British Columbia merchants are having large quantities of flour shipped over the Northern Pacific road.

—Ex-Ald. Robert Balfour, of Vancouver, has been appointed Inspector of Bridges between Donald and Farwell on the mountain division of the C. P. R. Mr. Balfour left on Tuesday for Donald.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The plaintiffs in the suit against Mayor McLean and other Vancouverites, for expelling Chinese, have been ordered by Judge McCreight to give security for costs. Mr. J. Boultbee is acting for the defendants.

—ANOTHER CANDIDATE—With pleasure we announce the candidature of A. B. Erskine to supply the PUBLIC with BOOTS and SHOES at most reasonable prices. CASH is his platform; committee rooms corner Government and Johnson streets; all are invited. *

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Prices and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—Consignees per North Pacific, from the Sound: A B Gray, Ames, Holden & Co, B C S & P Co, D Spencer, E B Carmichael, F & B Marvin, Fell & Co, J Weiler, J V Tift, S Leiser, M W Waitt, P McQuade, S J Pitts, T Earle, Turner, Beeton & Co, Wells, Fargo & Co.

—An eastern exchange says the calmest liar in creation is a little 25 cent thermometer on a frigid morning, which in its deliberate way of telling an incredible story beats the weather philosopher, who remembers the cold winter of 1816. There is only one exception, which the eastern journal would certainly have made had the *Colonist* been on its exchange list. Our contemporary can knock any 25 cent thermometer silly.

—Winnipeg *Sun*: There was once a fable to the effect that in British Columbia roses were in bloom during the months when grim winter held complete sway in Manitoba. But a recent report appears to indicate that "exceptional" weather sometimes nips the rose-buds in that province, even as an exceptional frost occasionally destroys the banana crop in our own province.

Anthracite Coal.

The Anthracite Company at Banff now employ about 125 men, and will in the course of a week or ten days be prepared to mine and ship coal for outside places. Self screening pockets are being put in, and crushers will be placed at the mines during the spring. A gentleman connected with the mines said to our reporter not long ago that it was probable that this coal could be laid down on the coast for about the same price as Wellington is retailed for. Its value, of course, is much greater.

The "Stone Man."

In the Supreme Court yesterday, the appeal of Collector of Customs Hamley against the decision of Mr. E. Johnson, S. M., in the case known as the "stone man" was dismissed with costs by Chief Justice Begbie. The effect of this is that the customs collector, who seized the "fossil" for an evasion of duty, will have to deliver it up to the owner, Capt. McCallum, and pay the costs of the proceedings. His Lordship affirmed the decision of the Magistrates without calling upon Capt. McCallum's counsel even to argue the case.

An Opportune Suggestion.

The Minnesota Legislature has presented each of the St. Paul and Minneapolis newspaper reporters employed at the State capitol, with a cheque for $100. The British Columbia Legislature will very probably, at the close of its labors, pay off a portion of the debt it owes the reporters by making a similar grant. The members are as fairly reported as are those of any other parliamentary body.

Terrible Loss.

The loss of cattle on the ranches in the interior, according to a careful estimate, will aggregate half a million of dollars. Fully one-third of all the cattle have died or will from starvation. The effect of such an immense loss will be severely felt, not only by the ranch men but by the whole province.

Stealing a Silver Chain.

Ah How is a smart-looking and intelligent Chinese woman, who speaks good English. She formerly lived with Sin Kee, near the Lion Brewery, but as they could not agree she left him a couple of years ago, and has since been doing house work in white families. She is at present with a family residing in James Bay, and is said by her employer to be an excellent servant, honest and reliable. Several attempts have been made by Sin Kee to get her, Ah How, back again, and yesterday a Chinaman, named Wah Long, went to the house where she works and asked her to return. As she declined going with him, Wah Long went to her room and began packing up her personal effects with the view of carrying them away, but was prevented by Ah How and the other inmates. After he had gone a silver chain, worth $7, was missing, and Wah Long was arrested for theft. The case was remanded at the police court today for further investigation by the police. Ah How is perhaps the only Chinese woman at service in the city.

Oratory and Speech-making.

We understand a class in elocution and oratory will be organized at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., under the instruction of Miss Lola Collin, who is already well known to the people of Victoria and the province as an accomplished elocutionist, having graduated in her art from the Boston School of Elocution and Expression. All young men, whether members of the association or not, who are desirous of availing themselves of this course of instruction, as a means of culture, and an aid towards fitting themselves for public and social life, are cordially invited to meet Miss Collin on Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the class, and learning something of the system to be pursued and the arranging of terms, which, it is understood, will be very moderate. There should be a large attendance of such of our men as are desirous of perfecting themselves in the art of oratory and speech-making.

The Library.

The books of the Mechanics' Institute have been packed in boxes and stored in the police court room, at the City hall. It is to be hoped Mayor Fell, who has always shown himself to be a good friend of the library, will not allow these valuable books to remain in their present humiliating position much longer. If a by-law authorizing the establishment of a free library, cannot be submitted or carried at once, there surely can be found, among our wealthy citizens, enough public spirit to support it in the meantime, or until the electors are given an opportunity to pronounce another opinion upon the question. There is very little doubt that a majority of our people are in favor of a free library.

Meetings To-Night.

Our readers will please bear in mind the meeting in the Victoria Theatre this (Friday) evening, in the interest of Messrs. Fell, Humphreys and Robertson, candidates for the representation of Victoria District in the Dominion Parliament. It is to be hoped there will be a large turn out of electors to hear these gentlemen enunciating their views on the political questions of the day.

A meeting of Capt. McCallum's friends will be held in the committee rooms, Broad street, at 7, instead of 8 o'clock as advertised yesterday. A full and punctual attendance is urged.

Death of Miss Dickinson.

Miss Florence Dickinson, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Dickinson, purser on the Princess Louise, died last night at St. Joseph's Hospital from congestion of the brain. Deceased has had charge of the Kindergarten School, corner of Blanchard and Kane streets, and was taken seriously ill about Sunday last. She was a most amiable young lady, a dutiful and loving daughter, and a general favorite with all her companions. Her sudden death, at the early age of 17 years, will be a terrible blow to her relatives, who have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

Base and Cowardly.

Says the Winnipeg *Sun*: Mrs. Wilkes, a former resident of Higgins street, now residing at 41 Logan street, is in deep trouble. She was married to Mr. Wilkes in England about fifteen months ago and it is six months since they came to Manitoba. The other day her husband disappeared, leaving a note for her which conveyed the information that he had gone to British Columbia, and would not return to her again. The poor woman, who is in delicate health, is left entirely destitute, and has no friends in the city to look to for assistance.

Pelting Chinese.

James Caldwell, the young man who was caught in the act of pelting a Chinaman on the street by Chief Bloomfield, was seriously reprimanded in the police court this morning by Mr. Johnson. The practice of snowballing inoffensive Chinese was characterised as cowardly in the extreme, and the defendant, and the hoodlums outside the rail, were told that it must be discontinued. The penalty is a fine or imprisonment with hard labor. Caldwell promised better behavior in the future and was allowed to go this time without punishment.

At Esquimalt.

Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare addressed the electors at Esquimalt last night in the new temperance hall. Mr. John Duran occupied the chair. The speeches were a repetition of those delivered at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday night, and failed to evoke any enthusiasm. The electors would have preferred hearing all the candidates at the same time, but the exclusiveness of the full-fledged government team has made that impossible.

Trotting Over a Bridge.

Thos. Alexander, expressman, was observed on Wednesday last, by Officer Walker, trotting his horse across Rock Bay bridge, which is contrary to law. The defendant claimed that his horse was high spirited and only pranced across. The charge was disposed of by payment of the cost of the summons.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos sent us on consignment, which we will sell CHEAP.

British Columbia Stationery Co.
Next door to Post Office.

PERSONALS.

Lieut.-Colonel Houghton and wife, of Winnipeg, were in Ottawa on the 8th instant.

Rev. Sam Jones is going to Winnipeg, where the harvest is ready for the sickle.

Mr. A. E. Mackay, of Victoria, is paying a brief visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. P. S. Dunlevy, Soda Creek, is in the city.

Mr. D. W. Gordon was prosecuting his canvass in Saanich yesterday and remained over in the city last night.

Mr. M. P. Thomson, of Thomson Bros., the well known stationery and fancy goods firm Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal, was amongst the arrivals from the mainland last night. This is Mr. Thomson's first visit to the capital and with it he is well pleased.

Mr. J. W. Moyes, of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, returned to the city yesterday from Portland. He will remain in Victoria for a few days longer.

At the Clarence: J F Fears, Battle Creek, N W T; F Y Johnson, New Westminster; D W Gordon, Nanaimo; G Westley, San Francisco; J W Moyes, Toronto; E M Harting, Port Moody.

At the Oriental: M P Thompson, Vancouver; P S Griffin and wife, Port Arthur; D McRae, New Westminster.

At the Driard: W A Kastenpart, H A Ball, Port Townsend; J T Galbraith, The Close; R C Casting, J B Palmany, San Francisco; W C Greig, New York.

Passengers by North Pacific to-day: J Depot, Warwick, W D Roche, T Patterson, Mrs Shebas, son and daughter; W B Webster.

MARINE.

The British bark Derra, Capt. Storey, 999 tons, has completed taking in her cargo of lumber at Moodyville and will be towed to sea by the Etta White, bound for Melbourne, Australia. Her cargo is as follows: 631,580 feet of rough lumber, 22,055 pickets: 644 bundles of laths, valued at $6,667.37.

The Geo. W. Elder sailed from San Francisco for Victoria this forenoon.

The Bolivian bark, Don Nicholas, arrived in Royal Roads from San Francisco last night, and was towed to Nanaimo to-day.

The bark Nellie May, Capt. Austin, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Puget Sound, is believed to be lost.

Female Suffrage.

From letters from the *Chimney Corner* by Mrs. R. B. J., of Chicago, the following thoughts are also from the same source: Is this emancipation of woman, if this is the proper phrase for it, a final end, or only the means to an end? Are women to be as the outcome of it emancipated from their world old sphere of marriage and motherhood, and control of the moral and spiritual destinies of the race, or they are to be emancipated, in order to the proper fulfillment of these functions? It would seem that most of the advanced women of the day would answer the first of these questions affirmatively. Women, I think it has been authoritatively stated, are to be emancipated in order that they may become fully developed human beings, something broader and stronger, something higher and finer, more delicate, more æsthetic, more generally rarefied and sublimated than the old-fashioned type of womanhood, the wife and the mother. And the result of the woman movement seems more or less in a line thus far with this theoretic aim. Of advanced women a less proportion are inclined to marry than of the old-fashioned type; of those who do marry a great proportion are restless in marriage bonds or seek release from them, while of those who do remain in married life many bear no children, and few, indeed, become mothers of large families. The woman's vitality is concentrated in the brain and fructifies more in intellectual than in physical forms. Now, women who do not marry are one or two things; either they belong to a class which we shrink from naming or they become old maids. An old maid may be in herself a very useful and commendable person and a valuable member of society; many are all this. But she has still this sad drawback, she cannot perpetuate herself; and since all history and observation go to prove that the great final end of creation, whatever it may be, can only be achieved through the perpetuity and increasing progress of the race, it follows that unmarried woman is not the most necessary, the indispensable type of woman. If there were no other class of females left upon the earth but the women who do not bear children, then the world would be a failure, creation would be nonplussed. If then, the movement for the emancipation of woman has for its final end the making of never so fine a quality, never so sublimated, a sort of non-bearing women, it is an absurdity upon the face of it.

Steamboat Collision.

Capt. Bentley, of the steamer Hope, gives us the following particulars of the collision between the Hope and Woodside on Wednesday night last. About 11:30 o'clock p. m., the Hope was proceeding to Departure Bay with C. P. N. scow alongside, and when two miles this side of Round Island, sighted the Woodside's mast head light. The Hope whistled once but received no answer. A few minutes after the whistle was again sounded, when the Woodside replied. Captain Bentley put a man at the wheel and ordered him to port, showing the red light when he saw the Woodside coming stem on. The Hope was then stopped and backed, and the Woodside in crossing her bows struck the scow and came with some force against the bow of the Hope. The Woodside was cut to the water's edge six feet abaft the stem, while the Hope was uninjured. At the time Capt. Bently was not aware that the Woodside was damaged, and after talking for about five minutes with the Woodside, both steamers proceeded on their journey. Capt. Trenchard stopped the hole with boards and tarpaulins and arrived in port without making water. The damage will be repaired at once. Had the Hope been going at full speed, the Woodside would undoubtedly have been sunk.

A Mine Sold.

The Koffman Brothers have sold their mines in the Kicking Horse to an English company for $48,000, and will go into ranching near Calgary. The mine has been bought by an English company, and will be developed in the spring.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out.

B. C. Stationery Co.

3 POINTERS.

Which will show experienced Judges of Value where Bargains are to be had:

1st. All Wool Grey Flannel, 25c per Yard.

2nd. Women's Merino Hosiery, 12½c per pair.

3rd. Wool Goods, in all styles, at Cost.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, Yates St.
JOHN PARTRIDGE, Proprietor.

NORTHWEST BLUNDERINGS.

Messrs BLAKE and SHAKESPEARE, not only voted with the government once when it was right, but would do so twice when in the wrong, if asked. The Toronto *Mail*, Sir John Macdonald's pocket organ, and whose editor, Mr. EDWARD FARRER was a resident of the Northwest for a considerable period, thus wrote concerning the Indians affairs in that country on the 8th July, 1886: "Had they had votes, like white men, or if, like the Indians, they had been numerous enough to command respect, and overawe red-tape, without doubt the wheels of the office would have revolved for them; but being only Halfbreeds, they were **put off with an eternal promise, until patience ceased to be a virtue.**

"We repeat again that the departmental system under which **such callous and cruel neglect of the rights of a portion of the community was possible, was wrong, and should be censured.**

Deficits and Deficits.

The good times which set in all over the world in 1880, says the Toronto *Globe*, were cut short in Canada by the mad extravagance of the government. The good times brought large imports, and large public revenue and surpluses for four years, and the government sang their own praises as the producers thereof. By 1884 the drain upon the country reduced taxpaying power and Tory extravagance increased expenditure, until both produced the natural result of large and alarming deficits. The consequence is that we are now in our normal condition under Tory rule—suffering under chronic deficits. Whether before or since the Union the earmark of Toryism was and is a deficit. When Reformers took office they had surpluses two years out of five, and the deficits in the other three were small. Moreover the Reformers conserved the resources of the country and laid the foundation for future surpluses for which their enemies get the credit. This will be seen by a study of the following table:

BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

Cartier-Macdonald Administration.

Year.	Receipts.	Exp'tures.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1858..	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
1859..	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
1860..	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
1861..	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration.

1862..	$7,377,185	$9,441,497		$2,064,311

Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Administration.

18[illegible]..	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Six months to 30th June, 1864..	4,[illegible]	4,429,[illegible]	$290,[illegible]	

Tache-Macdonald Administration.

1865..	[illegible]	[illegible]		$380,174
1866..	[illegible]	[illegible]	$407,[illegible]	
1867..	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,051	

AFTER CONFEDERATION.

First Macdonald Administration.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Mackenzie Administration.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Second Macdonald Administration.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Imperial Politics.

A London dispatch says the largeness of Mr. Goschen's majority is of small significance. His opponent was a weak candidate and the Liberals were not organized.

John Morley, speaking at Newcastle, said the Conservative-Liberal Union was crumbling away. There had been no recoil of popular opinion on the Irish question, but the Home Rule tide was flowing slowly but steadily. Lord Hartington's speech, he continued, revealed complete impotence in the face of a difficult problem. The question was: "What are we waiting for?" Ireland was admittedly orderly in many parts, and surely the time was opportune to satisfy her wants. Even if Parliament adopted the Canadian scheme for Ireland such a course would not be less liberal than that of Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Salisbury has accepted the resignation of Lord Dunraven as Under Colonial Secretary. Lord Dunraven was disgruntled because he was superseded by Sir Henry Holland as Colonial Secretary.

Messrs. Dillon and Davitt were present at an Irish demonstration, held at Battersea. In the course of his speech Mr. Dillon said it was only due to the advice given by himself and his colleagues to the tenants that Ireland was not soaked with the blood of the landlords.

Mr. Morley's speech on Mr. Parnell's amendment was excellent and effective, though it contained nothing new. The spirit of it was all condensed into the following concluding words: "I ask the House whether any session ever began with less hope in the mind of any section of the House, less expectations, and less intention of doing good work. I misunderstand the temper of the House if there is any buoyant hope, or any expectation of getting on with legislative business for England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland? I never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden. I have only one thing to do, to express my conviction that this leaden, motionless cloud will not lift from our deliberations until you have achieved, as your first task, such reform of the system of government in Ireland as will meet the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people."

Cold Meeting.

A gentleman who was at the Esquimalt meeting last night says it was the coldest assemblage that he has seen at that place for many years. Baker and Shakespeare were courteously listened to without interruption, although the people knew they were being liberally treated to very thick taffy. Capt. McCallum has many friends at Esquimalt, and it is not improbable that he will stand at the top of the poll.

Appointment.

John Harrison Rowbotham, Esq., J. P., Deputy Surgeon-General, retired, has been appointed a coroner for the electoral District of Cowichan.

The Duke of Westminster is the president of the London Temperance Society.

The Earl of Chesterfield died on the 21st ult. at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. He is in his 56th year.

The Queen was born at Kensington Palace London. She was christened in Alexandrina Victoria.

[illegible]

The State apartments at St. James's Palace are [illegible]

There has been no sale of [illegible] ceased to exist in 1860.

Champion Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Feb 17.—John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, came to this city from Boston yesterday, to have his injured left arm examined by his physician, Dr. Sayre. He looked to be in first class condition and seemed in excellent spirits. "I never felt better in my life," he said, "with the exception of this," throwing open his coat and exposing to view his arm, which was suspended in a black silk sling, "and it does not bother much, either. I can use it sufficiently to dress without help, and Dr. Sayre assures me that I will be able to go on the road the 20th of next month. You can bet that I'll get square with the next man that stands up before me, and I hope it will be Cardiff. I have heard nothing from either Smith or Mitchell, or their backers, but am anxious to fight both of them for all or nothing, and for any amount. Pat Sheedy will be here from Boston on Saturday, to arrange for the making of a championship belt to be presented to me by the citizens of this city, Boston and Philadelphia. The belt will be made of solid gold, without a bit of silver in it, and will be set with 198 large diamonds. It will be the finest thing of the kind in the world. Dr. Sayre will break the plaster of paris on my arm to-morrow morning and make an examination, after which I will return to Boston on the first train, as my mother is very ill. I am drinking a drop."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

Victoria Transfer Co.

(LIMITED.)

REDUCTION OF Hack Rates.

The following exceptionally low HACK and LIVERY RATES will apply until further notice:

From the Stand to any point within the city limits, one person ... 75

Driving by the hour, each hour ... $1 00

Dinner Parties and Theatres, to and from ... 1 00

To Trains and Steamers, each person ... 50

Balls and Parties, each Carriage ... 2 00

To and from Church, each Carriage ... 1 00

Hacks furnished any hour of Day or Night.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Regular customers having monthly accounts of over $25 will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. on above rates.

Having a large number of Carriages, the Company are always in a position to fill an order.

nov17

NEW TO-DAY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership which has for some time past been carried on by us under the firm name of "The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard," was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. STUART YATES, H. A. HARRISON,
Witness, C. McLACHLAN.
Victoria, B. C., Feb. 15, 1887. fe18-3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have this day purchased the Coal, Wood and Lumber business carried on under the name of "The Victoria Coal, Wood and Lumber Yard" by Messrs. Harrison & McLachlan, of this city, and that all liabilities in connection with the same will be paid by us, and all accounts due the late firm must be paid forthwith at our office, Government street, next the Bank of British Columbia.

The business will be continued as usual, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

CROFT & ANGUS.
February 15, 1887. fe18-6t

Liberal Association.

A MEETING OF THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION will be held in the Committee Rooms, Broad street,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, SHARP.

For the purpose of forming Sub-Committees and other work connected with the present Electoral Campaign.

A. N. RICHARDS, President V. L. A.
ERNEST V. BODWELL, Secretary. fe15

A Series of Lectures

ON EMINENT AUTHORS

Will be given in the CATHEDRAL SCHOOL on alternate TUESDAY EVENINGS. Admission, 25 cents. The first Lecture will be on

TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 22, at 8 p. m.,

ON "LONGFELLOW,"

BY ARCHDEACON SCRIVEN.

fe16-2t

The Ladies of Saanich will hold a

SOCIAL DANCE

Agricultural Hall, South Saanich,

ON FRIDAY, FEB. 25,

For the benefit of a Widow with seven young children. Admission $1. A cordial invitation is extended to all. fe18-2t

SALMON, SALMON

FINE RED SALMON,

IN KITS, 60 lbs to the kit, no heads, $4 per kit. Whole barrels Salmon, 200 lbs. $8 per barrel; 100 lbs. $4.50. Salmon Bellies in kits, 40 lbs to the kit, $4 50 per kit. Small Oolachans, a kit per period.

GEO VIENNA.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. A. GREGG & SON,

Merchant Tailors,

Have Removed to the premises lately occupied by the Queen's Hotel, YATES STREET, where they hope to see all their old friends and Customers.

A New Stock of Imported Woollens

Just opened. An Inspection of our Stock is solicited. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale. Terms Cash.

A. GREGG & SON,

ARTIST TAILORS,

Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.

fe8d1

Great Annual Discount Sale OF BOOTS & SHOES

COMMENCES THIS DAY AT THE

City Boot & Shoe Store

AND WILL LAST FOR FORTY DAYS.

☞ Now is your time. $29,000 worth in Stock, the whole to be cleared out to make room for Spring Goods.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

Durable,
Original,
Marvelous,
Excellent,
Simple,
Trusty,
Invincible,
Correct.

Satisfactory,
Everlasting,
Willing,
Improved,
Necessary,
Glorious.

Meritorious,
Appropriate,
Cheering,
Helpful,
Illustrious,
Needful,
Enchanting.

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,

FORT STREET.

feb 12

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Will be held as follows:

Blue Ribbon Hall, Esquimalt, Thursday, Feb. 17, 7.30 p.m.

School House, Cedar Hill, Friday, Feb. 18, 7.30 p.m.

Rowland's, Burnside Road, Saturday, Feb. 19, 7.30 p.m.

Parson's Bridge, Monday Feb. 21, 7.30 p.m.

Peat's, Colwood, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 7.30 p.m.

When Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare will be pleased to meet the voters of the Electoral District for the Commons, to give an account of their stewardship, and to discuss the political issues of the day.

All candidates for the Commons are respectfully invited to be present.

BAKER AND SHAKESPEARE.

Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1887. fe11

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE Electoral District of Victoria,

GENTLEMEN, FELLOW CITIZENS:

Having accepted the nomination of the Liberal Association of Victoria, I would respectfully solicit your suffrages, which, if granted, I shall regard as a delegated and sacred trust to be used in the best interests of the province.

I append below the platform I would as a consistent and advanced Liberal, advocate in the labor and general interests of this country.

I am, Gentlemen,
Faithfully yours,
ARTHUR EDW'D McCALLUM.

To guard the interests of the public, to whom all rights in the public domain rightly belong, in order to prevent the national lands and natural wealth of the province being monopolized and given away to individuals free of royalties, rents, taxes or due contribution to the public revenue.

To so modify the existing Dominion land act as to give every facility to working men and their families, enabling them to secure homesteads for themselves, whilst leaving them at liberty during the year to enter the labor market to earn the wages that will enable a man to fall back upon, and improve his holding in slack times.

To guard all provincial rights against encroachment by the Dominion, remembering that in recent attempts to concentrate all power at Ottawa, at the expense of the provinces, the privy council of England has pointed out clearly that as the Dominion did not create the rights of the provinces, so neither can the Dominion parliament take these rights away.

To advocate the absolute right of the province to receive back an equitable apportionment of public money for public works, commensurate with the amount of customs revenue collected upon imports. Such public works to include harbor improvements, telegraphic communication with Cape Beale, better mail facilities to the west coast &c.

To admit duty free all raw material and the natural product of the country intended for manufacturing purposes.

That there should be a readjustment of the tariff on the primary necessaries of life, which now bear unfairly upon the poorer class of the community and relatively lightly upon the luxuries of the rich, and that tariff should be modified as far as the lavish expenditures and incurred debt of the present administration, we are burdened with, will permit.

That a progressive income tax would enable the legislature to afford those fiscal reliefs whilst obliging existing monopolies duly and equitably to contribute to the expenses of the country in proportion to their profit.

That a commission should consider the question of a revival if possible of a limited reciprocity treaty with the United States on such terms as might suit the mutual interests of both countries.

That the senate of Canada as now under the appointments of the present administration to have practically ceased to be a representative body under our responsible form of government, and that its reconstruction under an elective system is desirable if not imperative.

That no minister of, the crown, or member of parliament should during office accept directly, or indirectly, interests in land grants, timber limits, coal lands, railway subsidies or concessions it may be deemed expedient by parliament to grant to companies. Corporate bodies or to individuals, in developing the resources of the country.

That every effort should be made in the lease, or sale of public land, or the granting of leases or monopolies of the natural wealth of the country, in timber, coal, mines, and minerals, to reduce our enormous public debt, trebled during the term of office of the existing government.

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET

To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. fe8d1f

Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TERMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance in interest at 8 per cent.

See Rand Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

RAND BROS, Victoria, B. C.
feb 14-D&W 1t

LOANS.

$7,000, OR ANY LESS SUM DOWN to $300, to lend on first-class mortgage at current rates. Apply to

EDWIN JOHNSON, Barrister, Victoria.

N. B.—To prevent mistakes, which have become frequent, keep the address accurately.

feb 17-D&W 2m

TENDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO 12 o'clock, at noon, of Saturday, February 19th, 1887, for the completion of the Stone, Brick and Excavating of the Wells building, Johnson street. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

E. H. FISHER, Architect.
feb 15-4t

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday for San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at one o'clock p.m.

Feb. 19, - - Mexico,

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 3 p.m. on Friday, 18.

WELCH, RITHET & CO.
Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. fe18

FRESH Baltimore Oysters,

IN EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 13

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3–No. 33. WHOLE Number 137

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's. $2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Bears are plentiful in Sumas.

—New Westminster has no fish.

—The Vancouver *Advertiser* is reported defunct.

—The contract for the C. P. R. sheds at Vancouver has been let for $4,000.

—Vancouver bakers have raised the price of bread.

—Vancouver expects to have the electric light within sixty days.

—Two large wolves were poisoned by Mr. Simpson at Pitt Meadows.

—THE TIMES' thanks is due to Mr. R. Ward for files of late English papers.

—So great was rain fall in California that the iron bridge at Butte City, costing $27,000 has been washed away.

—The C. P. Telegraph Co.'s office at New Westminster has removed to Lundbom's building, Columbia street.

—A second snow blockade on the C. P. R., east of the mountains, has detained the mails again for several days past.

—Mrs. Ellen H., beloved wife of Capt. Geo. D. Hill of Seattle, died in that city on the 12th inst., after a long and painful illness.

—The New Westminster Council has voted $100 to clear away the ice in the harbor. About that sum has already been spent and the ice is as formidable as ever.

—Carpenters are at work upon the building to be used at Nanaimo for the branch of the Bank of B. C. shortly to be opened there.

—A snow storm is such a rarity in San Francisco that special mention was made of it in the city's daily papers by the column length.

—It is reported that Mr. Port has harvested at least 500 tons of ice at New Westminster for his fresh fish trade.

—Should there be a favorable run of salmon this year on the Fraser the pack will be a heavy one.

—The traffic receipts of the C. P. R. for the week ending the 7th are $116,000, an increase of $13,000 over same period last year.

—The editor of the *Columbian* says the "bustle is an exaggeration of facts." He speaks with due deliberation and after minute examination.

—The total assessed property of Vancouver, according to the assessor's report, is $2,772,579, being an increase of $132,000 over last year.

—James Kelly, a native of New Brunswick, aged 43 years, was killed near Seattle last week by a train of lumber cars running over the middle of his body.

—Jos. Wise and a force of Chinamen have been engaged for three days trying to cut a channel in the ice in the Fraser to let the Victoria steamer go up to New Westminster.

—For those who go sleighriding this is nice:

When over lonely roads you pass,
Roads where observing eyes are few,
Who is a pearl of a lass
Who says, "Please let me drive for you."

—Our lady readers should carefully peruse the debate on woman franchise in our legislative report of to-day, which took place in the House yesterday. It is very interesting.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—Mr. C. F. Moore, to whom was returned the sum of $50 a few days ago by the Dominion Government, as a sum illegally collected from him on account of his wife, whom it was alleged was a Chinese woman, states that she is a "man chu," a full British subject entitled to the protection of the British flag and every privilege of citizenship thereunder.

Fort Simpson Indians.

The report of the conferences between the members of the Provincial government and Indian delegates from Fort Simpson and Nass river, in pamphlet form, was submitted to the House yesterday. The conferences were held on the 3rd and 8th of February, at the residence of the Hon. Mr. Smithe—the Premier—Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, and Messrs. Powell and O'Reilly being present. Rev. Mr. Crosby came to the city with the Indians, to act as interpreter, but the government objected to his presence, preferring, they said, to hear the Indians' story direct from their own lips. Charles Burton, a Nass River Indian, acted as spokesman and interpreter. Their grievances, which refer to the tenure of their lands, right to cut timber, reserves, hunting privileges, etc., were fully explained and discussed. The delegation left apparently satisfied with the explanations, a promise being made to them that a Commission, representing the Local and Dominion governments, would go up to Fort Simpson and the Nass and take up and settle the whole question.

An Insult.

Our morning contemporary is trying to extract sunshine from cucumbers. The meeting last night was unquestionably hostile to Messrs. Shakespeare and Baker, and their despicable trick in choking off discussion after they had spoken has lost them many of those who were in sympathy with them at the meeting. A greater insult could not have been offered to Messrs. Fell, Humphreys, Robertson and McCallum, than to invite their attendance and then so arrange matters that they would not have an opportunity to speak. Mr. Shakespeare's reference to Mr. Charlton' address stamp him as a political coward. Victoria does not want such representatives.

Death of a Waterloo Hero.

Mr. H. Stovel of Mount Forest, Ont., a gentleman well known to many in this city and province died in that town lately. Deceased came to Canada in 1850. He was one of the heroes of the battle of Waterloo, although never having been a soldier. Being at Brussels during that memorable campaign against Napoleon, he volunteered at the early age of 14 to serve his king and country, and being an excellent rider, was commissioned to carry dispatches from the army to that city, and on the 18th of June, 1815, he performed the extraordinary feat of riding between the army of Wellington and Brussels no less than six times, covering a distance of over 100 miles.

The Sealing Season.

A gentleman from Port Townsend, a seafaring man and an old-time sealer, opines to the belief that the present sealing season is backward on account of general heavy winds and storms on the Pacific. An Indian killed a fur seal in Neah Bay, an unknown occurrence before. The heavy winds, it is surmised, drove the seals [illegible]. As sealing schooners do not generally go into port when on a cruise to report their catch, the opinion may be taken for what it is worth.—[illegible].

Another Evangeline.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following which evidently means Mr. Duncan instead of Durham. Our correspondent in writing says: Byron asks what is fame? and that Mr. Duncan is receiving fame under the name of "Durham." The story is from the Providence, R. I., *Journal*. A story of outrage upon and cruelty to a civilized Indian community on the part of the Dominion of Canada has just been made known in Washington through an application for asylum in American territory. About thirty years ago the Rev. Mr. Durham, a Methodist clergyman, went from London, England, as missionary to an Indian tribe near Fort Simpson, British Columbia. This post is upon the Pacific, and upon the inlet which divides Columbia from Alaska. The Indians were then cannibals. Under Mr. Durham's teachings the tribe gradually became civilized. Last year they numbered a thousand souls. They live in a well-built village, with schools and churches. Nearly every adult Indian owns a home. They have wharves and fishing stations and packing houses. Since these latter were established the tribe has received $800,000 for canned salmon shipped to Liverpool. The village was in every respect well ordered, thoroughly, civilized, and flourishing, but Indians, under Dominion law, cannot hold land. Some sharks happened to become acquainted with the facilities for trade offered at this place, and made entry at a British Columbia land office of the whole tract. It was sold to them, and with it all the homes, schools, stores, and packing houses. The Indians protested. A gun boat went up from Victoria and brought down eight of the chief men, and they were thrown into jail. The case was appealed to Sir John Macdonald, and he confirmed the sale. Application has been made by Mr. Durham, who is in Washington, for permission to have the Indians move over into Alaska. Senators Teller and Plumb have advised that they move at once without waiting for official permission, as they are sure to be given a place to live. Meantime some American tribes in Washington Territory have invited the despoiled community to come down and live with them until they can determine what to do.

A Good Beginning.

The result of the nominations yesterday can be regarded in no other light than as extremely satisfactory and encouraging for the cause of Liberalism. The announcement is made that but in one constituency in Ontario was there no contest. This is certainly an unprecedented occurrence, and indicates how intense the conflict is in that province. There are many other constituencies equally as pronounced as is South Ontario in its Liberal convictions, where the contest is a mere matter of form. That the Liberals will secure a majority in that province is now almost a certainty beyond peradventure. One constituency in this province elected an independent supporter, Mr. J. A. Mara. In Lisgar, Manitoba, Mr. Ross, an independent Liberal, was also elected. An arrangement in this case was arrived at in consequence of pledges made by Mr. Ross, who has been a Liberal all his life, but hostile to the Liberal opposition for its attitude on the Canada Pacific Railway question. He will be found to give Mr. Blake as generous a support as he did to Sir John.

In Quebec, Montreal East elected Mr. Coursol, Nationalist, one of the bolters. Newlet also elected another bolter, Mr. Dupont, as did also Rouville, in the person of Mr. Gigault. There are three counties gained so far for the Liberals, equal to six on a division. In Bagot Mr. Dupont, an independent Nationalist, was elected. Mr. Scriver again walked the course in Huntington.

If these indications are worth anything the overthrow of the Macdonald government is no longer now a matter of doubt. The next few days will witness heavy, hard work for both parties. But the Liberal wave having set in, its friends claim that nothing can now stem it—an opinion to which THE TIMES likewise inclines.

Lady Macdonald's Trip.

In *Murray's Magazine* for February there appears an article from Lady Macdonald entitled "By Car and Cowcatcher." It is a description of her ladyship's journey over the Canadian Pacific Railway. She speaks in very glowing terms of the exquisite beauty of the scenery, the comfort of the carriages and the importance of the line. She also enters briefly into the political history of the undertaking, showing how politicians quarrelled over it, how speculators shook their heads, how engineers doubted the feasibility of the scheme and how the railway authorities opposed the enterprise. It broke one government, embarrassed another, set everybody by the ears and bade fair to become a chronic quarrel between the rival parties when happily the difficulty was faced and the line was brought to a successful finish. The journey of the authoress reads like a novel. It is written with admirable taste and in gossipy style that is exceedingly interesting. Lady Macdonald refers to her husband as a chief who is always engaged in adding to his store of knowledge about the country and its necessities and the requirements of the people. The meeting with the Blackfeet is like a page from a romance. The welcome that Sir John Macdonald received was most gratifying, showing the loyalty of the Dominion's dusky and distant subjects. The authoress gives many interesting incidents of her journey, especially of that part where she proceeded from Laggan for six hundred miles on the cowcatcher of the engine. At this point the story ends for the present, but sufficient has been published to awaken interest here in the great and successful enterprise.

PERSONALS.

From [illegible]

Mr. S. S. Lehman, Winnipeg, is at the Oriental.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Innes, of Vancouver, are at Roccabella.

Rev. D. Fraser has been commissioned to visit the districts of Nicola and Kamloops by the Presbytery on church business. He will be absent several weeks.

Mr. John Callbreath has gone over to the mainland.

Mr. G. Robertson came down from the mainland last night.

Capt. W. N. Bole, M. P. P., returned to New Westminster this morning.

Dr. J. D. Helmcken is recovering. He has been removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

Mr. Jas. Cunningham has gone to eastern Canada.

Presbytery Meeting.

The next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Columbia, Presbyterian Church in Canada, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church here, on Wednesday the 2nd March at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

ELEVENTH DAY CONTINUED.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

The motion for the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the working of the Small Debts Act was seconded by Mr. Bole, who said that in New Westminster only one case had been instituted under the law. The act was meant as an attempt to reduce the cost and difficulties existing for want of a competent county court. He thought that perhaps it was a mistake to patch up a system of judicature to take the place of county courts; strong recommendations to the Dominion Government should be made in regard to the necessity of establishing such county courts.

Mr. Dunsmuir would oppose any attempt to do away with the act unless a county court was established at Nanaimo, where every person was in favor of the present law.

Mr. Orr said the Nanaimo stipendiary magistrate had remitted a portion of the costs and served the summonses himself, which had the effect of popularizing the act in that district. He thought the act should be repealed and a proper system of county courts established.

Mr. Higgins was favorable to a continuation of the act; the government should put it in force in Victoria.

The motion was carried and the following committee named: Attorney-General, Bole, Turner, Semlin and T. Davie.

KOOTENAY AND ATHABASKA RAILWAY.

Mr. T. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Kootenay and Athabaska Railway Co., which was granted and bill was read a first time and referred to standing Committee on Railways.

SUMAS DYKING ACT.

Mr. Speaker gave his ruling on the point reserved in respect to the right of the government to amend a private bill. His opinion was that the government had such right.

Hon. Mr. Robson then introduced his bill to amend in part the Sumas Dyking Act. Read a first time.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of his bill providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare rules and regulations to guide the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court. He pointed out the anomalous condition of the courts at the present time and emphasized, in a forcible speech, the necessity for a revision.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Bole in an excellent speech.

Mr. Grant expressed the hope that care would be taken that the old exorbitant scale of charges would not be again adopted. The cost of litigation had been such as to prohibit all but rich men from going into court, and he would most strenuously oppose any proposal to go back to the old order of things.

Messrs. Higgins, Orr and McLeese expressed similar views, when the House went into committee on the bill, Mr. Orr in the chair. After considering several clauses, the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Beaven complained that three government members, who had been appointed on the public accounts committee, had failed to attend the meeting, and the business was consequently not proceeded with.

Messrs. T. Davie, Dunsmuir and Turner excused their absence and promised to be more punctual in future.

MONEY CLAUSES.

Mr. Baker asked Mr. Speaker for information as to the power of the private bills committee, to pass upon money clauses in private bills.

A lengthy discussion ensued, Messrs. Beaven, Bole, Grant and other members of the opposition maintaining that a committee could not exercise a privilege denied to the House, and that all legislation proposing public expenditure must originate through the government and by a message from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Thos. Davie took a contrary view.

Mr. Speaker reserved the point.

House adjourned at 5:45.

TWELFTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

The Speaker took the chair at 2.

Prayers by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

PETITION.

Mr. Bole presented a petition for the incorporation of the New Westminster Southern Railway Co.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Anderson corrected the *Standard's* report of his speech, that paper having used "contagious" for "contiguous."

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

Col. Baker moved: Whereas in the present disturbed state of Europe the Imperial British Government might suddenly be plunged into war; and whereas the defences of the coast and ports of British Columbia are not in a state to resist any sudden attack by an enemy. Therefore, be it resolved, that representations be made to the Dominion Government requesting that early steps be taken to carry out its policy, declared in 1883, of stationing in British Columbia a battery of Canadian artillery. Also requesting the Dominion Government to take steps towards developing and placing on a better footing the militia of this province. 1s. By the enrolment of new corps at Nanaimo, Vancouver, the Yale and Kootenay districts, and such other districts as may be deemed advisable. 2d. By providing better and more suitable drill sheds for exercising corps, and also by providing suitable magazines and buildings for the storage of arms and ammunition." The mover said the disturbed state of Europe showed that war clouds were rising above the horizon and a thunder clap might be expected at any moment. Should an enemy effect a landing on our shores our position would be deplorable. Our only defence at present was 80 militia and 30 rifles in Victoria, and 80 militia at Port Moody and New Westminster. But this was not sufficient, notwithstanding that it was commanded by an efficient officer, Col. Holmes. Brick could not be made without straw, and the officers could not make the force more efficient than the means at their disposal would allow. It was possible to raise a company of 40 at Nanaimo, another corp at Vancouver, while the martial spirit in Kootenay and Yale, would undoubtedly lead to the organization of forces in those localities. Such corps could be concentrated at any given point in the event of danger. The House could not realize the horrors that would ensue in the event of the landing of an enemy, and it was the duty of the country to be prepared for the worst, which was sure to come at an early day.

Mr. Prior seconded the motion, and referred to the difficulty experienced in keeping together a force of even 80 men, in consequence of the lowness of the pay and the constant changes of residence of those who connect themselves with the force.

Mr. Bole said, in a matter of this kind, he could not remain silent after the very eloquent remarks of the gallant members for Kootenay and Victoria. Besides being a member of the House, he had the honor of holding a position in the militia and it appeared to him that the matter was one of no ordinary importance. He had listened with no ordinary attention to the remarks of the honorable gentleman, and it appeared to him that this was another illustration of the fact that true merit must, of necessity, win its own recognition. The gallant member has favored us with what may fairly described as a second edition of the "Battle of Dorking." He did not wish to cast any imputation upon the picture but it had brought to his mind, that when the enemy has arrived, the government would be in full retreat—God knows where—(laughter), and the defence of the country is left to the unhappy and gallant few who are left to struggle behind. He never felt so proud of being a member of the opposition and from that moment would look on his title as "first lieutenant" with peculiar affection. (Applause.) A great deal of truth can be conveyed in a witty manner, and he was bound to compliment his honorable and gallant friend for the facility with which he had moulded the picture in a right way. But he was quite willing to postpone the British Columbia Thermopylae till the "Ides of March;" but should it come, he had no doubt that the opposition would do its duty. [Cheers]. Our position, as an integral portion of the Dominion of Canada, has, no doubt, become much more important by the completion of the great transcontinental highway. Our increased importance gives us increased responsibility, and with these this question is not altogether devoid of its unpleasant aspects. We have become more important strategically. The time does not appear to be very far distant when the British lion and the Russian bear will close in deadly conflict; and it does appear, in view of that unhappy possibility, that the shores of British Columbia may be made an objective point of an attacking force. Canada does not keep up a standing army, though there are some permanent corps enlisted which can successfully contend with the best armies of the same kind that Great Britain herself can produce. [Applause]. Quality, however, is not everything; we must have quantity, also. It must surely strike the most casual observer that, for the province of British Columbia, the 270 men allowed by law, are entirely inadequate for any particular defence whatever. With respect to the material, better cannot be got anywhere; but those few men are not furnished with proper equipments. At this moment, on the Fraser river, the volunteers have smooth-bores of the date of 1839, and, in Victoria, the gun carriages are mostly of the ancient pattern, and not in a fit state for service. These things should be remedied, and it does appear that it is proper for the House to pass a resolution on this matter, in order that this state of affairs may be remedied. It is said, with a great amount of truth, that we as a people are slow to change old modes—so slow that it is still thought that one Britisher is able to whip any ten men in the world. We must change our ways. We find this, that in Victoria, the number of men, the number and character of the guns, are entirely inadequate to form a protection against the descent of a hostile fleet upon our coast. It may be well to say in a newspaper that ships never run away—and I hope I shall never see the British flag run before another,—(applause)—but a ship retiring after a fight and one pursuing another after a victory are two different things, and we must expect, in these days of big guns, that a victorious ironclad would be mauled by her opponent, and in that case, we must have places where our ships can retire and repair. Ships of war must retire protected by guns of a character that will make it imperative for the enemy to keep at a safe distance until they can be put in proper order. The defence of Victoria and Esquimalt are prime factors in the defence of British Columbia, while the interests of the mainland and the island are identical and as long as the duty of every member in his place should be to forward the interests of British Columbia in general, and each individual district in particular. (Applause.) This question is a British Columbian interest. We have Esquimalt and Victoria virtually entirely unprotected; because the armament in British Columbia is not able to contend with anything more than an unarmoured cruiser, and a first class ironclad might come and knock Victoria into "smithereens" (laughter) and then knock the mainland in detail. Not only Victoria and Esquimalt, but our coal supply is at the mercy of an enemy. This moment, a gun boat, one of the obsolete class which was found of little use in Crimean war, might go to Nanaimo and successfully take possession of the coal mines there, or else destroy them. The terminus, which is at present at New Westminster, would be at the mercy of the enemy; because, although two twenty-four smooth-bores might do a considerable amount of damage among a band of hostile Indians, they are not of sufficient calibre to warrant our defending the river against a hostile fleet armed with modern guns. Burrard Inlet would be in the same position, and we all know the Canadian Pacific Railway is of great strategical importance. Halifax and Quebec are strongly fortified because they are the eastern termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway and could only be captured after a long seige, and that would give time to move to their rescue. But here, they can capture Victoria, Esquimalt, Nanaimo, New Westminster and places in Burrard Inlet with perfect ease. With respect to the drill shed, there is only one in Victoria and one in New Westminster, and they are totally inadequate to train a large body of men, in fact neither of them is worth anything for any purpose than squad drill. It would be very easy to train a force sufficiently large to protect the coast line of British Columbia from any attack that can possibly take place. Such force could be placed in an advantageous position, because any attacking force to come to our coast must be brought on ship-board, therefore a much smaller force would answer than where an enemy advances by land. The possibility of a rupture with our American cousins is not considered, for the day, he thought, would never come when the "stars and stripes" will be found on the opposite side of our flag, on the tented field, and God forbid it ever should. (Applause.) Looking then at the true position of affairs, we only need prepare for an attack on our seaboard, and he would suggest how the evil may be remedied. There is no difficulty whatever in enrolling a full battery in Vancouver, at Chilliwhack two companies, one at Maple Ridge, another company at Langley, one at Richmond, and at several other places. This organization could take place on the mainland and on the island, if the Dominion Government would undertake the necessary expense. There would be no difficulty in organizing a body of able men which would be ready at a moment's notice to spring to arms; and in view of some such organization, no more proper way can be found to communicate it to the Dominion Government, than by a resolution of this House. The honorable and gallant member for Kootenay has alluded to the horrors of war; but, although he had never witnessed them it requires no great stretch of imagination to picture the scene, and with respect to which if half our revenue was placed in order to avert, it would be well spent indeed. We can imagine our province at the mercy of an invading army. We can remember the time when *la belle France* lay writhing at the feet of a merciless foe, and that may be our position here. If we are caught napping, if we are found unprepared, a terrible result must follow. We want to be ready to take up arms without involving a useless sacrifice of life. The opportunity is at hand to avert a terrible calamity. The time of peace is the time to organize, so that if war breaks out, we will be found in a position, not of defiance, but of defence. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Thompson said the country was quite as unprepared now as it was several years ago when the province was alarmed at the imminency of war. The only protection we had was the men-of-war, which were liable to move to other points in the time of trouble. The necessity for the defence of Nanaimo and Departure Bay was pointed out, as well as the imperative importance of increasing the government grant for militia purposes.

Hon. J. Robson said he felt quite confident that every hamlet in the province would contribute its quota of men. A militia force was required for the maintenance of peace within our own borders, and to keep the large Indian population in subjection. The motion had the full support of the government.

Mr. Semlin endorsed the sentiments expressed. In his district a volunteer corp had been formed, but for want of financial support had not been kept up. A valuable mounted corp might be formed in the interior, which would be a powerful auxiliary in the event of war. England supplemented her navy with a strong volunteer force, and the same policy should be pursued here.

The motion was carried.

THE RAILWAY BOND.

Mr. Orr moved for copies of communications addressed to the C. P. R. company and their sureties, concerning their bonds entered into in favor of the province. He pointed out that the information supplied in a former return was not full enough.

Hon. John Robson said there was no further information. Resolution withdrawn.

PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS.

The House went into committee on the act to abolish preferences amongst creditors in the administration of the estates of deceased persons, which was slightly amended and reported complete to the House.

WOMAN'S FRANCHISE.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved the second reading of the Voters' Act Amendment Bill, which proposes to give the franchise at Provincial elections to women. It was not intended, he said, to make women eligible as members. The smallness of the electorate was taken as a criterion of the country, and by increasing the member, say by 50 per cent., additional importance would attach to the province. For moral reasons, and on the educational question, it would redound to the benefit of the community were women enfranchised. The experiment which had been tried, by giving women the franchise at school elections, had been found to work most advantageously. The measure was not a government one; he introduced it in his capacity as a private member.

Mr. Dunsmuir said he had voted for the bill before, but would vote against it now, having seen his mistake.

Mr. Allen thought there was other places than the polling booth for mothers of families.

Mr. Higgins said if women had the right to take upon themselves the franchise they had the right to do the other thing as well (laughter)—I mean that they have the right to take seats in this House. There was no better place than the polling booth for women, who would make elections pure. A gentleman had said to him the other day, "what is this bill the Provincial Secretary is bringing in," and when he told him, he had replied that woman's proper sphere was sewing on buttons and nursing babies. Now, he (Mr. Higgins) had other uses than that for a woman (roars of laughter)—her sphere is a wider and higher one than that. The bill did not go far enough and he would move to accord them the right to sit in that House.

Mr. Semlin said he had introduced a similar measure 12 or 14 years ago, when he was strenuously opposed by the Provincial Secretary. Although in favor of the principle of the bill, he could see no necessity for bringing the measure up now, as the House was fresh from the people, and there would be no other appeal for four years. He could not understand how any voter, or any Englishman, like the member for Lillooet—could say that the only sphere for a woman was raising babies. Her Majesty the Queen had nobly performed the duties of mother and Queen. Look at those who were school teachers, telegraph operators, clerks, etc., who performed their duties as well and faithfully as men. They were certainly as capable to perform the duty of citizenship as many of the foreigners who came to our shore, and a short time thereafter became electors.

Mr. McLeese had objected to the bill before, because he thought it would give an undue voting power to the lower portion of the province, to the disadvantage of the outlying districts. With the principle of the bill—to give the franchise to women—he was heartily in accord, and would give it his support. His only fear was that, as there were few women in the interior, comparatively, the lower sections would have an undue preponderance and in course of time would demand representation by population, which would be unfair to the other sections.

Mr. T. Davie was opposed to the act. Sudden changes of the kind should not be introduced without discussion by the people. In Washington Territory it was not found to work well for the reason that the better class of women shrank from taking part in elections, the undesirable class only going to the poll.

Mr. Bole, with the greatest respect for the Americans, thought they had gone crazy on this woman's suffrage question. The women most likely to come to the front at elections were not the most desirable class. Such a radical and sweeping change in our constitution, without having had an opportunity of consulting with our constituents, should not be made. The bill was wrong on its face. If they are eligible as voters, they are equally as eligible as members of the House and as jurors.

Mr. Turner said the bill had been sprung upon the House. The women of the province should have been heard from on the subject. In saying that he would vote against the bill he did not do so because he thought woman was inferior, but because they did not want it and did not consider it their sphere.

Mr. Prior had a pretty large circle of acquaintances among the women and had never heard one of them ask for the franchise. The polling booth was not the place for them, and he would therefore move the six months hoist.

Mr. Ladner did not know of any women taking advantage of the franchise in the rural municipal elections. Were such a law passed, the family would be divided against itself—one would be a Grit and one a Conservative. He seconded Mr. Prior's amendment.

Mr. Orr said nine out of ten of his lady acquaintances had told him that they did not want to go to the poll. As a bachelor he would not object to have petticoats on his right hand, and on his left, but as they did not want the privilege he would not force it upon them. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven said much might be said in favor of the proposition. The right had been conferred upon women to vote at municipal and trustee elections, and he thought experience proved that they could exercise the power with wisdom and judgment. He had voted for the bill before, and still believed in the principle, but when it was considered that the subject had not been mentioned at the late election, and there was no election for four years to come, he did not think it was advisable to pass it now. If the people really want it, there would have been some expression of opinion, but apparently the question had not reached that point that demanded legislation. The Legislature of Ontario was dissolved on the ground that the franchise had been largely extended in the House did not represent the electorate. The House of Commons had done the same, and if we are to follow those precedents, there would have to be a general election—for which he would certainly hold up both hands; but as the people had not asked for the extension of the franchise to women, and there was no reason to know the women wanted it, he was bound to vote against it, not because he believed the women were not qualified, but because there was no demand for such legislation.

The six months' hoist was carried on the following division:

NAYS—Higgins, McLeese, Semlin, Robson, Stenhouse—5.

YEAS—Dunsmuir, Turner, Croft, Prior, Thompson, Vernon, Allan, T. Davie, John, Mason, Cowan, Anderson, Orr, Beaven, Ladner, A. E. B. Davie, Bole—17.

RETURNS.

Hon. Mr. Robson laid before the House printed reports of conferences between the provincial government and Indian delegates from Fort Simpson and Nass river.

ADJOURNMENT.

Hon Attorney-General moved that the House on its rising stand adjourned till 2 p. m. Monday.

Messrs. Semlin and Beaven pointed out that the government were not ready to go on with the business, but the member for Lillooet did not rise and solemnly protest against the waste of time.

Mr. Speaker gave his ruling on the question raised by Mr. Baker. He had come to the conclusion that a committee could not consider clauses in a private bill referring to expenditure. They must be treated as blanks. The House had no power to deal with such a bill, and hence could not delegate a greater power than it possesses to a committee.

The House then adjourned until Monday next at 2 p. m.

Unfulfilled Pledges.

The Conservative party during the campaigns of 1878-82 were most profuse in their promises as to the reforms they were to inaugurate. The following will illustrate how faithfully these pledges were carried out.

What the Tory party promised.	*What the Tory party achieved.*
An annual expenditure of not more than $22,000,000.	An expenditure for 1886 of $39,176,907.
A reduction of the national debt.	The national debt increased from $114,941,000 in 1878 to $281,000,000 in 1886.
No deficits.	A deficit of $5,000,000.
A decrease in departmental salaries.	An increase in departmental salaries from $865,196 in 1878 to $982,000 in 1885.
Economy in civil government.	An increase in the cost of civil government from $823,369 in 1878 to $1,128,000 in 1886.
A smaller appropriation for departmental contingencies.	An increase on this account from $219,174, in 1878 to $266,000 in 1885.
Fewer employees in the public departments at Ottawa.	An increase in the number of employees from 502 in 1878 to 1,237 in 1885.
A less expenditure for printing, advertising and paper for immigration purposes.	An increase in this expenditure from $41,[illegible] in 1878 to $241,[illegible] in 1885.
A Canadian Pacific Railway that would not cost the country a cent.	A Canadian Pacific Railway at a cost of $170,000,000.
"Canada for the Canadians."	An exodus without parallel in the history of the country.
Honest Government.	Scandals in every department of the Public Service.
A prosperous and united Canada.	Rebellion in the Northwest. Secession in Nova Scotia, and an ill-treated and insurrected Indian population.

Hugh Allan & Co., dry goods, Ottawa, have assigned with liabilities of $12,000.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement.

AT a conference of the Scotch Liberal Association resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of reform of the land laws, in favor of local self-government, disestablishment of the church, the State control of the liquor traffic. They voted confidence in Gladstone.

A WARM CONFLICT.

The Political Struggle in the East—Severest Ever Known.

Movements of Sir John and Hon Edward Blake—Probabilities.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—Full returns of yesterday's nominations show the election by acclamation of six supporters of the government, and that in three constituencies no Conservative candidates have been put in the field. There were no elections by acclamation in Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P. E. Island or the Northwest Territories.

The fight in Ontario is terribly warm and the feeling grows more strongly against the government every day. Both parties are making the most strenuous efforts in behalf of their candidates.

Sir John Macdonald spoke yesterday in Hamilton, where both of the Conservative candidates are sure to be elected. It is also expected that the Honorable John Carling will lose his election in London.

All over Ontario and Quebec the workingmen are with the Liberals and that alone threatens the loss of many Tory seats.

The Hon. Edward Blake has spent this week in his own constituency, but goes out into the provinces again to-morrow. He has spoken every day since the dissolution was announced to immense audiences.

The success of the Liberals on Tuesday next cannot be averted by any possible effort the Conservatives may now put forth. All the French members elected by acclamation in Quebec have given written pledges to support Mr. Blake.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—F. Bechard, Liberal, re-elected by acclamation for Iberville and Guilbault, Conservative, for Joliette.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 17.—Press Dispatch.—There were no elections by acclamation in Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or the Northwest Territories.

The fight in Ontario is terribly warm. Both parties are making the most strenuous efforts in behalf of their candidates.

Sir John spoke yesterday in Hamilton and was escorted through the streets to the rink by a torch light procession, fully five thousand people taking part therein.

Unhappy Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The corporation of Belfast has awarded £5511 compensation for damage inflicted in the recent riots in that city. At Killarney to-day one hundred starving laborers, headed by a parish priest, appeared before the Board of Guardians and prayed for work or relief. The board agreed to apply to the government for assistance and subscribed for a hearty meal for the sufferers. At Youghall 100 children left school in a body singing "God Save Ireland" because of the presence of two children whose father is an emergency man. A new Loyalist paper, the *Union*, published in Dublin, says "that all tenants whose evictions are probable are armed with Enfield rifles, which were distributed some years ago and that a few days ago a Fenian visited localities and provided tenants with a plentiful supply of ball cartridges. The same paper says that a force of a thousand police and militia will accompany the sheriffs through the district which is in a state of civil war.

Hohenlohe Speaks.

STRASBURG, Feb. 17.—Prince Hohenlohe, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, issues an election manifesto. It says: "I desire to address the people of Alsace-Lorraine a few well meant words of counsel. The government asked for the passage of the Septennate army bill, because it is persuaded that Germany is threatened with the danger of war, as soon as that part of the French nation which longs for war regards the military strength of France superior to that of Germany. If Alsace-Lorraine wishes not to be exposed to the terrors of another war, let peaceable and conciliatory deputies be elected to the new Reichstag. Those who vote to return members protesting anti-German party or enemies of the government Septennate bill are responsible for a continuance of the disquiet and resultant injury to trade and commerce.

The Situation Threatening.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Nordrichten says the threatening character of the situation across the western frontier is becoming much more acute, in the views of the fact that forts already have been constructed to shelter one hundred thousand men. Preparations similar in number are going on around Belfort. We have beyond doubt to deal with nothing less than strengthening French line to enable them at the beginning of hostilities to throw a large force across the frontier; thus transferring the operations to German territory.

Herr Tisondorff, chief procurator for the Imperial tribunal at Leipsic, Commissioner Tousch, of the criminal inquiry department, and public prosecutor Varano, held a conference at Strasburg today. Herr Tisondorff afterwards started for Mulhousen, and Herr Tausch for Metz.

Parnell and the Land Act.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Parnell asserts he will move to adjourn the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech in order to enable the House to form an opinion upon the report of the Land Act Commission which is to be published in a short time. He also considers it imperative to call the attention of the House to the grave agrarian question. The report recommends the adoption of Parnell's proposal to alter the term from 15 to 5 years and admit lease holders to the benefits of the Land Act.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

British Minister West, at Washington, says he does not expect any trouble whatever over the fishery question. Negotiations are now going on in London between Minister Phelps and the British government and the question will probably be settled before Congress adjourns.

A Russian Riot.

LONDON, Feb 17.—An Odessa dispatch says a recent riot at the Demidoff Spinning Mills was occasioned by a discharge of 2000 women and children in accordance with the new law. Chief Orloff, and his assistant, Bakharoff, were murdered by the mob, and other officials had a narrow escape. The offices at the mills were completely wrecked, and the entire [illegible] including machinery, was [illegible] the outbreak was caused by [illegible].

LONDON, Feb. 17.—At [illegible] p. m. consols opened at [illegible] for money and [illegible].

An influential political meeting is to be held at Liverpool this evening.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 19, 1886.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT

There are still three candidates in the field for this constituency, namely, Messrs. Chisholm, McGillivray and Trapp. The first named gentleman has been in the field for some months. He has made a canvass of the district and claims that his election, by a handsome majority, is assured. He is an old residenter of the province, well and favorably known to the majority of the electors, whose suffrage he is now seeking. Already The Times has expressed its views on the candidature of Mr. Chisholm. We know of nothing new having transpired to swerve us from the opinions previously expressed, that, in our judgment, Mr. Chisholm, in many respects was the best-fitted man for the position of those then claiming the seat. In his address to the electors Mr. Chisholm, amongst other topics referred to, says:

My political platform is, in the first place, the interest of British Columbia, which I believe can be best served by my giving an independent support to the present government, which has not in the past been unmindful of the interests of British Columbia.

Those who know that gentleman will admit that any promise or pledge made or given by him will be redeemed. We believe that whatever party may be in power that Mr. Chisholm, in the best interests of this province, will give that government a fair and generous support, so long as its legislation is calculated to advance the material interests and prosperity of our province.

Mr. T. J. Trapp has also issued a lengthy and comprehensive address to the electors. He refers to the improvement of the navigation of the Fraser river; the squatters' claims; a railway south of New Westminster to the boundary; the railway transportation grievance; the mails; the temperance and Chinese questions. Mr. Trapp in politics proclaims himself an independent. He says:

I can like any member sent to Ottawa from this Province pledged to support any particular party has allowed himself to be fettered. The greatest evils which threaten the usefulness of the governments of the United States and Canada spring from party politics, and in the U. S. at the last presidential election a number of the best men of both parties voted independently, and for what they considered the best interests of the country regardless of party. As an independent I shall endeavor to vote and act, if elected, first, in the interests of my constituents; secondly, in the interests of the province, and lastly for the general good of the Dominion, pledging myself neither to Grit or Tory, but claiming the right as a free born British subject to use my vote and influence on the side where I consider your interests and the interests of the nation lie.

Mr. McGillivray so far as known to us has not yet issued an address. He was nominee of a convention, and will doubtless receive the support of those whose views were represented at that gathering.

ENGLAND AYE READY.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in discussing the probability of a rupture between Britain and the United States—a very unlikely event, however—says that undoubtedly the capital and all our coast ports would be at the mercy of the enemy in such an event; he continued, "but that isn't where England would strike out first. She would choose our weakest points—perhaps not the weakest, for all our points are equally defenceless, but the most accessible. The Canadian border is the part of the country that needs looking after in case of war, for one can see with half an eye where the first blow would be struck. The big cities on the lakes would first receive their attention, for there is nothing to prevent English gunboats from swarming through Lake Ontario and effecting complete disaster and ruin. According to the treaty of 1817 each country is allowed by one vessel on Lake Ontario, and we have only the harmless old Michigan in those waters. The British have none, but they have complete control of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, at least as far as Kingston, and they possess just 111 gunboats that can navigate it. The St. Lawrence and the Welland Canal afford ample opportunity for reaching the lakes. To be sure there are numerous rapids, so that to-day a vessel drawing twelve feet can pass through, and by the opening of navigation this will be increased to fourteen feet. Forty-eight hours after the declaration of war it would take possession of the entrance to the St. Lawrence and keep us away, while their light gunboats would swarm into the lakes; and, as I said, they have 111 that could get there. Don't you know that the British keep a number of these vessels in the vicinity of Bermuda to be handy in case of necessity? When the fisheries troubles first arose six of these vessels were ordered up to New Brunswick. The reason assigned was a needed change of climate for the squadron, but upon looking through the register I learned that five of these vessels were of the proper draught to navigate the St. Lawrence. We can't do anything to afford us protection, without money. We might be able to get vessels to the lake by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, if we had a canal of the requisite depth from La Salle to Chicago; or we might get there if the Erie canal should be made navigable. But there are always ifs in the way, and these the British would not have to contend with. Everything is in readiness to go right to work effectively."

Mr. Parnell denies that he is going to the continent. He says his physician is well satisfied with his progress.

In New Brunswick in 1885 there was imported and entered for consumption dutiable goods to the value of $4,265,845, and the duty paid thereon was $1,214,977.45 or at the rate of over $28 on the $100 worth. Now mark the contrast. In 1877 there was imported and entered for consumption dutiable goods of the value of $5,074,153, and the duty paid thereon was $1,091,018 or at the rate of a little over $21 per $100 worth. In a word, we pay $8 more to the government for the privilege of importing $100 worth of goods than we paid under the Liberal rule. These figures are from the official trade returns of 1877 and 1885.

FROM CRADLE to GRAVE

How the National Policy Affects all Classes of the Community.

A High Rate from Cradle to Grave—Interesting Story.

Peter Smith, an industrious hardworking rancher, not more than a dozen miles from the city, the other morning rose at 5 o'clock to attend to his daily cares. It being yet dark, he lit a match, taxed 25 per cent., and with it he lighted his lamp, taxed 30 per cent. (the oil in it taxed 7½ cents per gallon), and then he discovered that a button, taxed 25 per cent., was off; he therefore took a piece of twine, taxed 25 per cent., and with a shingle nail, taxed 30 per cent., made such repairs temporarily as enabled him to fasten his suspenders, taxed 30 per cent. He washed himself, blessing his stars that the water was untaxed, though the pump in the yard had paid 35 per cent., and the blasting powder used in excavating his new well was taxed 25 per cent., and the spades, drills, etc., had paid 35 per cent. He used common soap, taxed 1½ cents per pound, in preference to castile, taxed 2 cents, for he was an economical man, then he wiped his face and hands on a towel taxed 25 per cent. He had before put on his untaxed home-made shirt and trowsers, in preference to his Sunday clothes, taxed from 25 to 35 per cent. He looked in the little mirror taxed 30 per cent., and discovered that his beard had a week's growth on it and that he ought to shave to make himself tidy. He hunted up his razor, taxed 25 per cent., his brush, taxed 25 per cent., and strop, taxed 25 per cent., and a small piece of toilet soap, taxed 30 per cent. Having hastily shaved, he combed his plentiful hair with a comb taxed 25 per cent., and then glanced out through the window pane, taxed 30 per cent., to see what the weather was like. He discovered that it was now broad daylight, and thanking his stars that the

SUNLIGHT WAS STILL FREE OF DUTY

he put on his boots, the leather of which had been taxed 15 per cent. He noticed that they needed oil, taxed 20 per cent.; but glancing at the clock, taxed 35 per cent., in the sitting-room, he saw that he must hurry up and make the fire. As he went out of the bedroom he noticed that the carpet, taxed 25 per cent., and the bit of oilcloth, taxed 30 per cent., needed fastening at one or two places, with tacks which pay a duty of 30 per cent. Then he hastened to make the fire. Opening his stove, taxed 25 per cent., he lit the fire, put away the shovel and poker, taxed 25 per cent., and taking the broom, taxed 25 per cent., he swept the hearth. While the fire was burning briskly he lit his pipe, a bad fashion, but it was his only vice, and as he took his pipe taxed 20 per cent. and filled it with tobacco taxed 20 cents per pound and 12½ per cent., or about 90 per cent in all, and enjoyed his smoke for a few minutes. While doing so he noticed that the stovepipe, taxed 17½ per cent. needed securing, and taking a piece of wire taxed 15 per cent., he made it fast. This done he took his pencil, taxed 25 per cent., and made some memoranda on paper taxed 30 per cent. Before he went to feed his stock he cut some wood with his bucksaw taxed 30 per cent., and split it with an axe taxed 30 per cent. He then went to the barn and discovered that a hinge, taxed 30 per cent., on the stable door needed repairs. He took the hayfork taxed 35 per cent., and fed his cattle and horses, and after adjusting the horses' blankets taxed 40 per cent. and seeing that their ties, taxed 20 per cent., were all right, he remembered that the sorrel mare had lost a shoe, taxed 30 per cent., and that he must needs take her to the blacksmith to have another fastened on with nails, taxed 30 per cent.

HE BUSIED HIMSELF AWHILE

with his barn shovel, taxed 35 per cent., took a glance into his storeroom where stood his mower, horse-rake, plows, harrows, hoes and other implements, all taxed 35 per cent., and then went into the house for breakfast. As he entered he noticed that a brick, taxed 20 per cent., had been loosened from the chimney and must be replaced. He also noticed that his well-built farm house needed repainting, and he meditated for a moment on what it would cost to do the job with paint ground and mixed, taxed 25 cents per pound. Would it be better to buy white lead, taxed 5 cents per pound, and oil, taxed 25 per cent.? Leaving the question unsettled, he entered the house, noticing as he did so that the lock, taxed 30 per cent., on the door was out of order. Once inside, he found that his thrifty wife had made the table ready. But it was

NOT AN UNTAXED BREAKFAST TABLE.

The table and chairs were taxed 35 per cent.; the snowy table cover 35 per cent.; he did not raise wheat, and the flour out of which the bread was made was taxed 50 cents per barrel; it had been mixed with baking powder, taxed 20 per cent., in a tin bread-pan, taxed 25 per cent.; the dishes, taxed 30 per cent.; the silver-plated butter dish and cruet had paid 30 per cent.; the knives and forks and spoons had paid 25 per cent.; the mustard in the cruet had been taxed 25 per cent., and the vinegar was taxed 15 cents per gallon; even the salt was taxed, and the pepper and some imported pickles were taxed 25 per cent. After breakfast, the children being made ready for school, put on their fur caps, taxed 25 per cent., and it was found they needed some steel pens, taxed 25 per cent., and a bottle of ink, taxed 25 per cent., also a new slate, taxed 25 per cent. One of the boys insisted that he had been promised a pair of skates, reminded his father of the promise and that the ice was now good, and rather sullenly Farmer Smith said the skates, taxed 30 per cent., should be got the first time he went to the store. He sat down and whittled at a pine stick meditatively with his jackknife, taxed 25 per cent., thinking whether or not about 25 cents on every dollar that he expended

WENT TO OTTAWA

in indirect taxes. There seemed to be a great many things to buy and repair, and prices of farm produce were very low. His wife had hoped, after a hard summer's work, that they would be able to buy a cabinet organ, but the duty was $15 and 15 per cent. added, making on an instrument, the first cost of which would be $150, a tax of $37.50. They concluded that Sarah must get along with the accordeon, taxed 25 per cent., until times were better. He and his wife had set apart that afternoon to drive to the village store and make some purchases. The weather had turned soft, and so they put on their waterproof coats, taxed 35, and rubber overshoes, taxed 25 per cent. Farmer Smith put the harness, taxed 25 per cent., on the horse, got into his sleigh, but the iron of which was taxed 17½ per ct., the paint a good round duty, and the varnish 20 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. on its value besides. He took his whip, taxed 25 per cent. and hoisted his umbrella, taxed 30 per cent. and drove to the store. There he bought some molasses, taxed 25 per cent., some West India sugar, taxed 75 per cent., and a pair of spectacles, taxed 25 per cent., for himself.

HE NEVER KNEW

the merchant told him what he did not know, that in addition to the tax of 35 per cent. on the dishes the tax on the crate and straw in which they were imported was nearly as much more. And when he bought some oil and thought it high, the storekeeper told him that the barrel of which it was imported was also taxed 40 cents.

On his way homeward he stopped

AT THE DOCTOR'S

to pay a little bill, for they had not been exempt from sickness. He thought the charges high, but the doctor reminded him that drugs and medicines are taxed from 20 to 50 per cent. "Well," said the farmer, "it looks like taxin' a man right along." "Yes," replied the doctor, "from the cradle to the grave. There is an import duty of 35 per cent. on the baby's cradle, and 35 per cent. on the coffin in which you are buried. And it doesn't end there, for there is 20 per cent. tax on the crape in which the mourning relatives follow your body to the grave."

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Exceptionally Cold Weather and Heavy Loss of Stock, &c.

The snow is 28 feet deep at the summit of the Selkirks.—*Daily British Columbian.* The size of the above lie is about 20 feet.

Travelers during the past couple of weeks have been unanimous in their expressions of surprise at the severity of the weather in Kamloops. We may say that the surprise is as great to the citizens themselves as to the travelers, for such weather as we have experienced for the past few days has never been known before in this part of the country.

The man who cursed the recent blizzard in the Northwest was a tall, lean man from Toronto. As the trains stuck in the various snow drifts he grew more and more melancholy, until one of the passengers took pity on him and asked the cause of his heaviness. He replied "——— it, I am due in Brandon on Wednesday to be married, and I have only five hours to get there through five or six hundred miles of snow drifts." We never found out whether he got there or not.

A cheering report comes from North Bend, to the effect that there is great promise of a building boom there during the coming summer, among which will be a fine hotel by the C. P. R. on the same principle as the Glacier in the mountains. A new church will also be erected. We trust the expectations of the people may be realized.

The last Spallumcheen stage took Mr. T. K. M. Lambley, on a visit to friends in the east.

At Spallumcheen 38 degrees below was recorded on Thursday night, and at Belvidere 41 degrees, and we hear that at Okanagan it was still colder. Old settlers call it the coldest weather they have ever felt in the valley. The winter of 1874 is the only one recalled that presented anything like it. Cattle and horses have perished in numbers. Some horses have been out on almost barren hills, unable to get more than a mouthful. To have animals unprovided with food in such weather should be punishable by law. Sheds, in addition, should be put up for shelter. This would not only be human, but surely profitable to the stockmen in the end as well.

The total abstinence society at Spallumcheen grows rapidly, having now on its roll some 27 names. The organization has been circulating petitions of the B. C. branch alliance to the Legislature in favor of limiting the number of licenses, and closing the bars on the Lord's Day. The hotel of Mr. Lambley, Belvidere, has voluntarily already been closed on Sunday for some months past.

Parties along Mission Creek purpose renewing mining with activity as soon as favorable weather returns. The Fiume Company are tunneling at present.

News comes from Savona that an individual with an artistic and inventive turn of mind has just perfected an ice boat, and that every morning precisely at three o'clock he can be seen scudding up and down the lake at a rate that would make the fastest engine on the C. P. R. look pale.

In Okanagan last week the thermometer stood 41 below zero. Some years ago 38° was reached. The last few nights especially have caused considerable loss in cattle, and unless the weather moderates it is feared that greater loss still will take place. The snow is about from 8 to 10 inches deep, and badly crusted on top, making it bad for even horses.

Wolf! Wolf!

The Winnipeg *Free Press* is of the opinion that it is bad enough for Siberia to have wolves on the war-path, but a passenger just in from the west has some wonderful yarns concerning whole regiments of the wicked-looking wolves seen these times along the C. P. R. track. He said that when nearing Medicine Hat a few days ago, a band of wolves of immense size, and to the number of several hundred, were howling their dismal howls a short distance out on the prairie, and were actually bold enough to make off after the train. The wolves are coming from the northward every day, and are said to be making towards the ranches. The present winter has been anything but favorable for these gentle animals, and this is the cause of their migration south. Residents out there will probably boycott the hungry invaders.

A Desirable Field.

The London *Free Press* says: British Columbia is coming into great prominence as a desirable field for settlement. Last summer a resident of Cleveland, who has relatives in London, took a holiday trip out there, and was so well impressed with the country and climate that he built a sixteen-tenement block in the city of Vancouver. On Saturday a letter was received from him in this city, intimating that he thought of pulling up stakes in Cleveland and moving to British Columbia to reside permanently. The writer of the letter is an Englishman who has traveled far and near in America. Yet, British Columbia strikes him as the "happy land."

The contest in Marquette, Manitoba, is waxing warm. Honest "Bob" Watson will be able to retain his seat, however.

A fire in Hull, England, on the 11th, destroyed a number of warehouses and oil mills. Loss £200,000.

At Airdrie, Lanarkshire, order has been restored, the employers conceding the demands of the striking miners.

The Canada Atlantic Railway Co. has decided to extend that line to Georgian Bay.

The Governor-General will remain in Montreal several weeks longer. There is not a Cabinet minister in Ottawa at present; all are off looking after their seats.

From Montreal it is learned that Mrs. Moore, who was injured by an icicle falling on her from a roof a few days ago, died, and that a Mrs. McCoy was killed yesterday by a falling icicle.

The election of Mr. James R. Stratton for West Peterborough has been protested against by his opponent, John Carnegie, on the ground of alleged illegal practices.

The French it is believed are determined to re-take Alsace-Lorraine, and added that war was inevitable at the first opportunity.

Snow blockades are reported on the Union and Southern Pacific Railways. Trains have been derailed.

John Glover, a resident of Niagara, jumped into the river from the Clifton suspension bridge yesterday.

Emil Paul, in New York, yesterday finished eating 82 quail in 41 successive days.

THE LIBERAL WAVE.

A Victory Assured—Gratifying Result of the Nominations.

Five Opponents Elected—Four in Quebec and One in Ontario.

(Special to The Times.)

LIBERALS' SATISFACTION.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The result of the nominations yesterday was eminently satisfactory to the Liberals. Five opponents to the Government were elected by acclamation. In Montreal East and South Huron the Conservatives did not put a man in the field. Not a single straight supporter of the government was returned.

LIBERALS CARRY MEETINGS.

All over the country the nomination meetings went largely in favor of the Liberals. At many points the enthusiasm was uncontrollable. At London, Ottawa and other former Tory strongholds the Liberals carried the meetings, and their opponents were obliged to resort to rowdyism to break up the proceedings.

DEFEAT CONCEDED.

Mr. Blake is gaining strength every day and the defeat of the government is now generally conceded, even by the friends of the administration. The Liberal majority in Ontario and Quebec will not be less than fifty. There was only one election by acclamation in Ontario.

Winnipeg, Feb. 16.—Press dispatch to The Times.—The nominations for the Commons were held yesterday. Result as far as heard from were the following members elected by acclamation: Bagot—Dupont, Conservative; Huntington—Scriver, Liberal; Lisgar—Ross, Conservative; Montreal, East—Coursol, Nationalist; Nicolet—Dupont, Nationalist; Rouville—Gigault, Liberal.

A PARTY COMBAT.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—A fight between the Tories and Grits took place after the nomination yesterday. Party feeling ran very high. Fully a dozen people were injured. Chairs, tables and windows were badly smashed.

THE FENIANS.

A circular is being sent to all candidates for the Federal Parliament, asking whether, in event of their election, they can be depended upon to advocate a suitable recognition of the volunteers claims who repelled the Fenians in 1866 and 1870.

THE PREMIER AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Feb. 15.—Sir John is speaking here to-day; he said the government would carry Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest. The government were sure of thirty of a majority, and that was all they wished for.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Nominations for the Victoria Electoral District.

Five Conservative and One Liberal Candidate in the Field.

The nomination of candidates for the electoral district of Victoria, in the pending contest took place on Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. Sheriff McMillan, the returning officer, received the nomination papers and deposits of the following gentlemen:

HON. T. B. HUMPHREYS.

nominated by J W Rowland, T L Davies, Jas Porter, Abel Beswick, John Woods, Fred Reynolds, Wm Prout, John Prout, C M Bask, Hugh McDonald, Reg Nuttall, James Deans, Arthur Porter, Wm Field, John Harris, D F Adams, A S Farwell, G R Lawrence, T C Bargwanna, Geo Deans, Jno Boyd, Jno Irvine, James Tod, W A Elliott, T Elliott, J S Shopland, J R Hett, John Sinclair, A Donaldson, B C Pettengill, C Gowen, Hugh Calwell.

JAMES FELL.

nominated by John Grant, M R Smith, R T Clanton, John Hawkins, Henry Gribble, W E Baines, R A Anderson, John Bernsley, E B Marvin, R Hall, G H Maynard, M Humber, John Coughlan, J H King, H Chaffey, Jas Baker, Phillip Smith, David Bumfield, Geo Jarves, M Morrissey, P Harmon, Henry Moss, C Taylor, P A Phillips, Wm Lorimer, Jas Doughty, S Reid, H A Morley.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON.

nominated by John Boyd, J A Sait, W H Thistle, J Johnson, D H Riddell, Abel Beswick, Arthur Porter, John Robertson, Geo H Brown, Wm Tricker, J Hawkins, Jas Holmes, S Coomess, John Sayers, H W Johel, Wm Cowling, W G Fraser, C K Blake, John Matthews, Morris Moss, Chas Wilson, C F Beaven, T Donovan, Jas Elsworth, W J Smith, F K Winch, Jas Baker, W H Sander, B W Pearse, Wm Hunt.

ARTHUR EDWARD M'CALLUM.

nominated by A N Richards, Geo L Milne, J C McLagan, T J Barnes, T McNab Stewart, Wm Templeman, P W Dempster, W J Conlin, J Stewart Yates, J Roland Hett, T J Jones, John Mortimer, U D Robelle, James Hastie, John C Doherty, James Miller, Chas W Jenkinson, John Meston, James Walker, A Muirhead, Dad H Riddell, Alex Temple, W O Fraser, William Veitch, William F Patton, Frank H Carry.

NOAH SHAKESPEARE.

Nominated by Geo. Powell, Wm. Boddy, John Braden, Jos. Sharpe, Jas. Wallace, Frank Beegan, Willis Bond, R. W. Fawcett, Roland E. Green, D. M. McLean, R. B. Esnouf, P. McDonald, Alex. Watson, jr., John Shepland, E B Marvin, Theo. Davie, J. H. Turner, J. R. McKenzie, S. Whitley, E. J. Salmon, C. T. Penwill, Jos. Gosnell, John Flewin, S. R. S. Humber, D. Urquhart, Jas. Barnsley, Jas. Ferguson, Walter Walker.

EDGAR CROW BAKER.

nominated by Theo. Davie, J H Turner, Thos Shotbolt, H Brown, D B Harris, John Coughlan, C E Redfern, Geo Jaques, George Welsh, Wm Boddy, Jas Andrews, B Maynard, W O Elvird, F Carne, Sr, Jas Porter, Wm Beckett, R J Styles, T B Hicks, F Reynolds, H Gribble, H Saunders, J P Elford, J Butler, J P Burgess, E J Wall, D Spencer, Wm Lorimer, Rowland E Green.

There was little or no excitement outside the candidates, who were anxious to observe that their papers were in proper form and correct. The practice prevailing in the east of holding meetings after the close was dispensed with, and we think rightly so. The addresses of the candidates will now be depended on, as well as the explaining of their views at public meetings which doubtless will be held by all the candidates between now and polling day, the 7th of March.

The nomination for Algoma took place at Sault Ste. Marie on the 10th. The names of D. F. Burke, Port Arthur, and Simon J. Dawson, were submitted to returning officer Wilson. At the meeting after the nomination, over two to one favored Burke, whose election is sure.

During the past 1885, no less than 578,000 tons of coal were shipped from Sydney, Nova Scotia.

THE LIBERAL MEETING.

Dr. Milne Declines the Nomination Capt. McCallum Accepts.

The adjourned meeting of the Liberal Association, in Denny's building, was largely attended. Hon. A. N. Richards, President, occupied the chair. In opening the proceedings the chairman stated that since the former meeting, Dr. Milne had taken the matter of his candidature into careful consideration and had come to the conclusion that he would be unable, for professional reasons, to accept the position of representative.

Dr. Milne explained that, although anxious to serve the Liberals of the city, he was prevented at the present time from entering politics. His professional practice was such that a lengthened absence from the city was impossible unless at a sacrifice that he did not feel he could make.

Capt. McCallum was then nominated by Dr. Milne, and seconded by Mr. T. J. Barnes.

In accepting the honor, the captain briefly explained his views. He did not desire the nomination but rather than see the Liberal party unrepresented in the contest he was willing to carry the Liberal banner, either to victory or to an honorable defeat. His sympathies were with the working classes, and as an English Liberal he was entirely in accord with the principles enunciated by Mr. Blake. He was opposed to monopolies of all kinds, deplored the enormous increase in the national debt, which meant increased taxation, and believed that the alienation of the public lands and the coal areas was inimical to the best interests of the country.

Hon. A. N. Richards was nominated, but a resolution was adopted that only one candidate be placed in the field. The nomination of Capt. McCallum was thereupon confirmed by an unanimous vote.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Beaven, McClymont, Stuart, McEagan, Bodwell, Conlan, and others, and the force and enthusiasm that characterized the whole proceedings was an excellent augury of future success. With principles to fight for the liberal minded men of Victoria will rally to the support of their standard bearer and prove to the Dominion that an honest administration of public affairs is to them the paramount consideration.

The Two Leaders.

On his return to Ottawa from the west on the 11th inst., Sir John was accorded a hearty welcome at Brockville. At Ballamy a burly farmer came up and held out his hand and said, "How are you Jack? I've supported you for twenty years, but this is the first time I've seen you." Sir John shook hands heartily, gave a characteristic nod, and smile and said, "Well, I aint much to look at anyway."

On Monday he addressed meetings in the counties of Lenark and Carleton. He assured his hearers of a certain triumph for Conservativism on the 22nd. It is reported that he referred in graceful terms to Victoria for coming to his assistance in 1878. For that generous act, however, the gallant knight failed to put out any one act he had put on the statute book that directly benefitted any man, woman or child in this city during the four years he represented this constituency. Then, as now, he was premier. It will now be in order for his votaries to rise and explain. Possibly the *Colonist* can enlighten the anxious on this point.

On the 11th the Liberals of London held a great demonstration in honor of their leader. It was the grandest political ovation ever held in the west. After marching through the principal streets they proceeded to the Grand Opera House. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Blake and the Liberal candidates and several others. Party enthusiasm among the Liberals ran very high, and Blake was treated to a perfect ovation by the thousands of people who crowded the large building at every quarter. Hundreds were turned away for lack of room. Mr. Blake predicted a Liberal victory of the most pronounced kind in the approaching contest; and to his query, "Will you send me a good and true man from London?" the immense audience rose to its feet amid shouts of "Yes, yes! we will, Ned!" etc., and a scene of the wildest enthusiasm followed.

Burking an Enquiry.

By every mode of sophistical misstatements the *Colonist* tries to make it appear that Mr. Beaven objected to have Mr. Theo. Davie alter his resolution anent an enquiry into the reported interference with ballot papers in this city during last election. Mr. Beaven simply pointed out that it was incompetent for the mover to amend his own resolution. As an earnest of Mr. Beaven's desire to have the matter examined into, that hon. gentleman seconded Mr. Bole's amendment, proposing to do what Mr. Davie wished to have done. But Mr. Bole's amendment went too far for the government, as it asked to have referred to the same committee, certain untruthful statements made by the Hon. John Robson, while canvassing for support prior to last election. This was too bitter a pill for the government. The mandate went forth and Bole's amendment was voted down. The statement was made by the government party that Mr. Robson was going to be deposed as soon as the House would be called, but how do their actions accord with their professions? Simply they are ever ready and on hand to vote down any action that might throw opprobrium upon the well known irregularities of any member of the government.

Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P.

The many friends of Mr. A. W. Ross in this city and province will be pleased to learn that he was elected yesterday by acclamation for Lisgar, Manitoba. This was the result of an arrangement that was effected between his friends and those of Mr. McArthur. From the first the election of Mr. Ross was assured, because he was well known in the district. In bygone days he had generously helped many who were in distress and since his election has never lost an opportunity in furthering the interests of his constituents. Mr. Ross is still a Liberal; has so declared himself repeatedly, but could not endorse the action of the opposition in the last parliament in many of its moves. It will be found that Mr. Ross will extend to Mr. Blake as cordial a support as he did to Sir John. He is claimed by the Conservatives but we opine to the belief that his views will be found to be more in accord with those of the Liberals generally than with the Conservatives. This will explain his acclamation.

From Revelstoke.

Mr. James Fletcher, of Revelstoke, now in this city, this morning received a letter from the Columbia river crossing capital, dated the 14th inst., intimating that the average of depth of snow there on the ground was about five feet on the level. The weather had been very cold, but it had again moderated.

Messrs. Lobb, Delaney, Wm. McLean and Scalley had started for the Big Bend mines, at which point there were already a number of miners engaged in running tunnels and sinking shafts into the quartz ledges on McCullough and other creeks.

Mr. Fletcher states that a large number intend going into the Big Bend country in a few weeks, and that next summer's operations will be extensive, as a large number of men will be employed in connection with the many mines that are to be operated.

THREATENING WAR.

Austria and Hungary—Warlike Answers—Riots in Ireland.

Jubilee Fetes in Calcutta—Packing Juries—American News.

Warlike Answers.

Vienna, Feb. 16.—The questions asked the government in the Reichstadt yesterday in relation to proceed with a credit for military purposes elicited the information that Hungary would only enroll in Landsturms such men as already had military training or were likely to make good soldiers. Numerous exemptions were to be made in the Austrian enrollment; men under the age of 42 years would be almost universal; ex-officers up to the age of 60 years would also be enrolled; men who are only fitted for ambulance or office work will be excused.

Irish Riots.

Dublin, Feb. 16.—A conflict occurred to-day between a force of police on their way to execute a number of eviction orders and part of the population of Dengilen, County Kerry. People barricaded the roads and in some cases built stone walls across them. The police were at first driven away; they reformed and then charged with clubbed rifles on the populace compelling them after a severe struggle to give way. A number of men and women were injured.

Jubilee Fetes.

Calcutta, Feb. 16.—In all the chief cities of India to-day imposing *fetes* are being held in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee celebration. They will last three days. In all Christian churches and native temples and mosques all who have been *durance* for offences against the civil and military laws, were set free at daylight this morning.

Packing Juries.

London, Feb. 16.—Sixty British members of the House of Commons at a conference to-day adopted a resolution to call the attention of parliament next week to the alleged packing of juries in cases against Nationalists.

Searching Suspected Houses.

London, Feb. 16.—The Paris newspapers report many disquieting incidents on the German frontier. *La Justice* learns from Neufchatel that not a single soldier is allowed a leave of absence for over half an hour on any pretense, the commander having learned that Germany is seeking a pretext for some petty quarrel.

A journal in Alsace reports that the Leipsic Court issued a warrant to search the house of Herr Schmutz of Strasburg and Secretary Herr Kables of the Election Commission, the latter being suspected of being a member of the De Bonlied League, and that the police ransacked the houses but found nothing of an incendiary nature. The houses of numerous bankers and others throughout the provinces are reported to have been searched for similar reasons.

The Irish Problem.

London dispatches of yesterday state that Chamberlain and Sir Geo. O. Trevylan had resumed a conference on the Irish question with Baron Herschell, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Morley. Chamberlain presented a draft of a scheme for the government of Ireland, which is a modification of his former proposals for the establishment of provincial councils. He would now establish an Ulster Parliament at Belfast and another at Dublin, both to be subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. The Irish bodies holding executive authority within their own limits, but the Crown retaining the appointment of Judges and the control of the customs and excise matters. The conference lasted several hours. Morley declared his emphatic opposition to Chamberlain's proposals. It is said to be impossible to obtain the assent of the Parnellites or the bulk of the Gladstonian Liberals to the scheme which has already been rejected by Gladstone.

A New Line.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—A contract has been entered into between the Mexican government and Messrs. Lewis, Huller & Co., of Hartford, Con., for the establishment of an international steamship line to ply between San Diego and Central American and Mexican ports. Three first-class steamers are to be put into the service by the company, one of which, the Carlos Pucho, was recently built at this port. Two others are to be purchased in Europe. The vessels of the company are to sail under the Mexican flag, the company to receive $8,000 annually from the Mexican government for each round trip voyage during the first five years; $6,000 per voyage during the second five years, and $4,000 during the remaining ten years of the contract. It is announced that the first steamer will leave San Diego about the first of August next.

Another Disaster.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The steamer Empire which arrived from Nanaimo this morning brought Capt. A. H. Church and engineer G. Harmon of the at an schooner Dawn. The Dawn while steaming around Astoria Feb. 3d, exploded one of her steam pipes and drifted over the bar to sea. On the 12th, when four miles off Yaquina City, she was picked up by the steamer Empire, Capt. Butler. The latter vessel attempted to tow her into Coos Bay, but on account of heavy seas was prevented doing so. Fastening a hawser to the Dawn she endeavored to bring her to this port. The hawser however parted and the Empire was compelled to let her go.

Steamship Wrecked.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Guion line steamship Wisconsin from Liverpool for New York is ashore 15 miles east of Fire Island. The stranded vessel was discovered at 8:35 this morning. A fog had prevailed during the night. She is hard on the beach and a heavy sea is running; no communications have yet been had with the vessel from the beach, but her passengers and mails are stated to be safe.

The Great Inventor.

New York, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune* states that Edison telegraphed from Florida yesterday that he was getting along well. He was dangerously ill in December with plurisy, but his lungs are not affected.

Fearful Flood.

Lyons, Mich., Feb. 16.—The water is gradually receding. This fact gives no comfort in as much as the coming of the gorged waters from above the flood will undoubtedly become greater and more disastrous than has yet ever been seen. The river still flows through the business part of the village and losses are augmenting hourly. This morning it is freezing and the water is three inches lower. An attempt to break the gorge with dynamite has failed.

Failure.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—Brock & Wisner, wholesale clothing manufacturers, made a general assignment to-day; liabilities, $200,000.

The steamer Mariposa, announced to sail last Saturday for Australia, was postponed till to-day to await the arrival of English mail. Owing to the snow blockade she has been again postponed until Thursday.

San Francisco Fiends.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The perpetrators of the recent dynamite outrages on Geary and Sutter street railways have been captured by the police. Chief of Police Crowley, Capt. Lees and 6 policemen saw a man at 4:30 this morning in the act of placing something on the Sutter Street Railway. The officers closed upon him and noticing them he started to run. He did not obey and stop but ran on and was seen to throw a dynamite cartridge into a garden from where it was recovered by the police. Ten shots were fired at the man but without effect. One of the policemen finally captured him and he proved to be J. E. Stiates, one of the striking carmen formerly employed on the Sutter street road. The police visited Stiates' home and there found more evidences of his guilt. In a sewing machine they found some cuttings from the very piece of cloth with which the bomb was covered; also, they found thread of the same size and color as that with which the bomb was sewn. They also found copper caps which had doubtless contained caps with which the bomb was provided. Stiates, in prison, stated he had an appointment with a man named Fred Williams to place the cartridge on the track at the time he was captured. The police have also arrested H. C. Dean, in whose house they found a quantity of dynamite.

Eighty Ton Guns.

It transpired, as we pointed out at the time the statement was made some months ago, that there is no truth in the report that the British government proposed to send about a dozen 80-ton guns to Victoria and Esquimalt for the defence of these ports. Engines of war of that magnitude are not so plentiful in the service that so many of them would be concentrated at even such an important point as the Western terminus of the C. P. R. and the Pacific coaling station for the navy. An application was made to the Canadian Pacific to know if it could transport one or more guns of that size, and that was the origin of the rumor. Since then nothing has been heard of the 80-ton guns. Two of such monsters would be sufficient for the defence of this station, and as our importance to the empire is fully appreciated by the war office, it is not improbable that a battery of large guns will be placed here at an early date.

Woman Suffrage.

Woman suffrage is the burning question of the hour in Washington Territory. Four women are serving as jurors in the Court now in session at Chehalis, W. T., presided over by Judge Hoyt, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court.

Hon. John Robson, in the House, yesterday introduced a bill to amend the "Qualification and Registration of Voters Act, 1876." The amendment consists of placing females on the voters' list on the same footing as males, with the exception that no female placed on the list shall be entitled to election as a member of the legislature or to be placed on the jurors' list.

The warlike feeling in Europe daily becomes more apparent.

A severe snow and rain storm swept over California on Monday. Several bridges in the neighborhood of Los Angeles have been washed away.

A panic was created in financial circles in Cairo yesterday by the withdrawal of £200,000 sterling for the expense of the Egyptian army.

The Liberals of North Leeds have nominated Mr. Angus Buchanan as their candidate for the Commons representation.

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO.

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL.

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & E. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade, Victoria.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 11.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 21st day of February, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.

Dated 21st January, 1887.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, [illegible]. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Nelson, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the season.

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

J. McCRACKEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, [illegible] North Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb 18, 1887.

Installation and Banquet.

The Grand Lodge met again last night, when the grand officers were installed by Past Grand Master Carne, and the appointed officers by Grand Master Davies. After the adjournment of the lodge the members repaired to the Clarence, where a splendid banquet had been prepared by Mr. Richards. Every seat at the table, which was handsomely decorated and arranged in the form of a horse-shoe, was occupied. Grand Master Davies presided, and was ably supported by Deputy Grand Master Meldram and Grand Warden Scott, in the vice chairs. The dinner, as an achievement in the culinary art was superior to anything of the kind ever attempted in the city, and reflected the highest credit upon the Clarence. The usual loyal, patriotic and miscellaneous toasts were proposed and ably responded to. In both the line of speakers and as vocalists, there was considerable talent in the room, and the result was that "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" was continued in an uninterrupted stream until an early hour in the morning. Nothing was lacking to contribute to the success of the gathering, and all who were present unite in the opinion that no more pleasant reunion has ever taken place in Victoria.

Presentation.

Last evening, on behalf of the citizens of New Westminster at present sojourning in Victoria, Mr. W. Norman Bole, M. P. P., presented Mr. William McColl with a gold headed ebony cane suitably inscribed. In making the presentation Mr. Bole made a short appropriate, characteristic speech, in which he expressed the pleasure it gave him of being the medium in thus conveying to the recipient the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens of the Royal City as an individual. Mention was made of the fact that Mr. McColl had occupied many positions of trust to which he had been elected by the people there, and that he ever discharged his duties with marked faithfulness and fidelity. Mr. Bole wished him and his bride a long life, health, happiness and every prosperity, and hoped that when a good ripe old age overtook him that the cane now presented would aid him in sustaining his weak frame and limbs in moving about. Others joined in expressions of good wishes for Mr. and Mrs. McColl.

Shameful and Immoral.

The Rev. Geo. McDougall, Methodist missionary in the Northwest in an interview with a *Mail* reporter concerning affairs in that country is reported to have said: "We could not find, nor did we try to find any excuse for the promises made but not fulfilled, for the cutthroat policy of late exhibited and sometimes enforced by officials of the Indian Department, for the shameful and immoral lives of many of the employees of the same. Some of them were a disgrace to the lowest barbarism, let alone civilization." Mr. Noah Shakespeare is a member of the same denomination. It would be interesting to know whether he believes the statements of Mr. McDougall to be correct, and if so, what action did he take or support given to have an investigation into the management of the Indian affairs in the Northwest. It is reported, and we think, correctly that Mr. Shakespeare voted to "burke" the question.

A Good Showing.

The New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* prints an elaborate review of the business of the Northern Pacific for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 7, 1887, which shows that after the payment of operating expenses and all charges against the earnings account, that company had a surplus of $826,920, against a surplus of $620,990 for the six months ending December 31, 1885, and of $699,286 in 1884. A statement is also given showing the funded debt outstanding January 1, 1887, to be $74,451,821; $72,445,821 on July 1, 1886, and $71,584,321 on January 1, 1885. The increase in the funded debt represents the newly constructed road and added equipment. The amount of preferred bonds outstanding January 1st was $37,-935,767, against $38,234,705 on January 1, 1886, and $39,255,254 on January 1, 1885.

From the Capital.

An Ottawa dispatch of the 4th inst. states that the official statement of the Dominion revenue and expenditure for the seven months ending 31st January shows a deficit of $788,272, notwithstanding the enormous additions made to custom taxation last session and the consequent increase of revenue. The revenue collected during the seventh month ending January exceeds that of the same period last year by $2,307,276, but still there is the usual deficit of over three quarters of a million.

The exodus of Civil Service employees from Ottawa to work in outside counties continues. A gang of twenty left for Lewis County this morning in charge of one Samon, a House of Commons official.

Mr. A. S. Papineau has issued an address to the electors of Ottawa County, asking support as a follower of Mr. Blake.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

Railway Notes.

From the Seattle *Press* the following is gleaned: General Canfield is watching the progress of Canadian politics which will culminate this month in the sustaining or the overthrowing of the Macdonald ministry. In either event Gen. Canfield expects the pending negotiations between the Seattle and Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Company and the Canadian Pacific will come to a head and work on the road will proceed to completion. Supt. Richards is busily preparing a fine suite of offices for the Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Company, in the Yesler-Leary building. Gen. Canfield said to a *Press* reporter that he had an engagement to meet Vice-President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, at Victoria on the 21st of this month.

Loss of Cattle.

In a letter received by a gentleman in this city from Nicola, it is stated that the cold was from 40° to 51° below zero during the late cold snap, and that in the [illegible]

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Heaped Upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

Wm. Ed. Robson, M. D., L. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor*:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon on the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment—which is very limited—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvellous results. In his case the result was simply marvellous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed*, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge met this afternoon in the hall, Douglas street, and considered various matters of importance to the order. No change was made in the representation. New Westminster was named as the next place of meeting. A resolution setting forth the injustice of government taxation on the property of benevolent and charitable institutions, and naming a committee to communicate with the government and effect such alteration in the existing laws as to bring them in harmony with the law of England, which exempts all such charitable institutions, was adopted unanimously. The proceedings throughout have been of an interesting and profitable character, and during the session fully seventy past grands have been in attendance. The order in every department shows vigor [illegible]

THE WIDE DOMINION.

Melange of General News—Happenings in the East.

The Political Conflict—Movements of the Leaders.

The population of Montreal is 185,544, an increase of 34,812 since 1881.

Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Masson, of Quebec, have left for Bermuda. No administrator has been sworn in yet.

The number of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg show a decided increase as the season advances.

The Banff anthracite coal company expect to ship 200 tons of coal per day to Winnipeg after March 1st.

The Quebec *Mercury* newspaper has been purchased by Dominion ministerialists, and has come out in support of the straight Conservative candidates.

The wife of a clerk in the Wilber iron mines, near Kingston, Ont., has fallen heir, by the death of an aunt, to a large fortune.

The Dominion authorities deny that as telegraphed from Ottawa to the U. S. press they have applied to the Imperial for the recall of Minister West.

Ex-Ald. Brown of Ottawa claims to have discovered by a scrutiny of the lists of the last municipal elections that some 200 voters repeated. They will be prosecuted.

Dr. Ferguson, the late representative, is in the field in North Leeds and Grenville, the other being Geo. E. Kidd, barrister, of Ottawa. Both are Conservatives.

Sir John Lester Kaye sails for England to-day. He has completed the organization of a syndicate for working ten large farms in the Northwest, with a capital of over six million dollars.

J. D. McLeod, Q. C., has been nominated as the Liberal candidate in Picton. The party also endorse the workingmen's candidate, A. C. Bell, late leader of the local opposition.

Toronto *Telegram* (Independent Tory): He (Tupper) is probably no more corrupt than Sir John. But there is this difference, that while Sir John has helped everybody else, Sir Charles has helped himself.

Mr. Acton Burrows, of Winnipeg, has tendered his resignation as Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Manitoba. It is said he will devote all his time to journalism, becoming managing editor of the *Manitoban*.

The Conservatives of Lisgar are not satisfied with the candidature of Mr. A. W. Ross, believing him to be a renegade Grit. An effort is to be made to induce Mr. S. L. Bedson, Warden of the Penitentiary, to accept the nomination.

Mr. T. Fullarton, of Elbow River, has, by the death of an uncle in Australia, fallen heir to a large amount of money. The estate is valued at half a million dollars and is to be divided between six persons.

Mr. Wm. Drever, died at Winnipeg on Sunday, aged 84, at the home of his second daughter, Mrs. Pinkham, wife of the Bishop of Saskatchewan. Deceased was for eighteen years a Hudson Bay official at York factory, and afterwards carried on a general business in Winnipeg.

The friends of Mr. J. K. Ward, the well-known manufacturer, who is out in the Liberal interest in opposition to Sir Donald Smith, in Montreal West, claim that he will easily defeat the latter, as he will poll a large French and labor vote.

Attention is being directed to the fact that all manufacturers who are offering themselves as candidates for the House of Commons are seeking election as supporters of Mr. Blake. The Tory candidates are chiefly boodlers of the Mackintosh-Bonlitjee-Hickey-Haggart-Beatty-"the boy"-Woodworth-Rykrt stamp.

Mr. James Haggarty, of the old and well known firm of Haggart Bros., Brampton, but lately residing in St. Thomas, died lately at the age of 68 years. Deceased left St. Thomas about ten days ago for Brampton, to attend the funeral of his brother, and while there was stricken down with the malady which resulted in his death. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

The report comes from Kingston that the rumor that Mrs. Gunn was taken very ill in the south of Italy, and that her husband had declined for a third term in Parliament is untrue. He had returned from London to her side, and both are on their way to Kingston, and Gunn expected there last Monday. Sir John Macdonald's candidature is not nearly so popular as expected.

A sad accident happened at Ste. Monique, Que., on Tuesday night. The three daughters of Mr. Ambrose Gravel, 9, 11 and 13 years respectively, slept in the school house in company with a girl named Forget, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Forget. During the night the school house was burned down, and in the morning the charred remains of the four unfortunates were discovered among the ashes. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

The campaign in South Brant continues lively. The contestants are Messrs. William Patterson, the late member, and W. F. Cockshutt, Conservative. After the carving of the county prior to last election, Mr. Patterson was elected by 179 majority. The new Franchise Act gives 498 Indian voters. A determined effort is now being made to get this vote to go solid for the government candidate. Mr. Patterson has a hard road to travel. His absence from the House would be greatly missed, for he is regarded as the third best debater and parliamentarian in that body, and is extremely popular with both sides.

An Independent Member.

Sir Donald A. Smith has accepted the nomination tendered him by the Conservatives of West Montreal. Prior to his leaving England he cabled that he would accept the nomination in the following terms:

Appreciate the honor of nomination, and accept it, if electors are satisfied with my assurance as an independent member, uninfluenced by any other considerations than those having in view the best interests of our common country. I will, if elected, use every effort to further the material progress of the Dominion and to promote the prosperity of the city of Montreal.
DONALD A. SMITH.

It is extremely gratifying to notice the stand Sir Donald has taken. He now approaches the electors whose franchise he is soliciting as an independent and not otherwise. When Sir Donald sat for Winnipeg prior to 1878 he was a supporter of the government of the day. During the Pacific scandal debate he awarded the Macdonald government full credit for all it had done for the Northwest, but he could not endorse its conduct in connection with that political crisis, and deserted the Conservative camp. The episodes that occurred in the lobby and in the House after Sir John's downfall when that individual declared that he could thrash Sir Donald "quicker than shod could scratch a herring," and the further declaration by Sir John later on that Sir Donald was the biggest liar he ever knew, with Sir Charles Tupper's assertions that he (Sir Donald) was a "traitor" and a "coward," are still fresh in the memory of many of our readers. Every effort has been made to induce Sir [illegible]

Political Chestnuts.

The question has been asked: Has Hon. Mr. McLelan no qualms of conscience in handing over the care of the finances to Sir Charles Tupper, whom he once characterized as "the high priest of corruption?"

I wish to God I could! You will find enclosed [illegible] —Sir John [illegible] Macdonald at [illegible] hero'. [Archbishop Tache.

The watchword for the manufacturers in the east and the workingmen is Blake's policy is the policy for us.

Mr. Edward Farrar, editor of the Toronto *Mail* since 1883 and of the Winnipeg *Times* from 1882, thus wrote of Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Chief Indian Commissioner: "For the first time in the history of the British nation, the representative of the Queen is known to the savage as a liar." Plain, pointed, truthful language. Farrar knew whereof he wrote.

Toryism has not supported freedom in Canada, and resists it in Ireland.—Gladstone.

"The principles of true politics are those of morality enlarged, and I neither now do, nor ever will, admit of any other doctrine."—Edmund Burke.

I, as an Orangeman, have ever since been true to its principles.—Sir John Macdonald at Kingston in 1861.	I have never set foot in an Orange Lodge in my life.—Sir John A. Macdonald at Carleton in 1886.

There is a public debt of more than $1,000,000 on each of the constituencies of Canada; British Columbia's proportion being at least $6,000,000. The burden of this enormous debt, apart from Provincial taxes, is $40,000 for each constituency in the province.

On account of interest and other charges on public debt, Canada paid very nearly $21 50 every minute of last year.

In a recent speech Mr. Blake recalled the following sequence of events: Had there been no neglect, there would have been no rebellion; if no rebellion, no arrest; if no arrest, no trial; if no trial, no condemnation; if no condemnation, no execution. They, therefore, who are responsible for the first are responsible for every link in the fatal chain!

"Is it not only true in morals but true in statesmanship; and in fact it would not dissociate them at all—what is true in morals is true in statesmanship."—John Bright.

Campaign Comments.

Mr. Jas. Cunningham has withdrawn from the contest in New Westminster district. Messrs. McGillivray, Trapp and Chisholm are now the only candidates in the field. The first and the last mentioned are independent supporters of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Trapp is a Liberal.

The meeting to-night in Denny's Hall is for the purpose of organization. Every elector who is not in accord with the general policy of the Dominion government, and is prepared to oppose the candidates running in the interest of that party, is invited to be present. If deemed advisable an association will be formed.

Mayor Fell might be elected where he to resign the civic chair. But handicapped with the dual office, he will run ahead of Mr. Baker, who will get left by a large majority. Mayor Fell cannot attend to his duties as Mayor and be absent at Ottawa for four or five months. The knowledge of that fact by the electors will induce many to vote for one of the other candidates. Ex-Coun. Robertson reports good progress, and Hon. T. B. Humphreys is sanguine of success. But they are birds of a feather, and, parrot-like, whistle the same tune. So far as principle, or party, is concerned, the electors have no choice.

It is stated that G. Ferguson will oppose James Reid in Cariboo. It was expected that the latter gentleman would be returned by acclamation, but the opposition may be withdrawn before nomination day.

In Yale, the election will very likely be by acclamation. Mr. Semlin has been pressed to enter the field, but declined doing so at present.

OUR TIMBER LANDS.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The public are possibly not aware that the exertions being made to change the present land act arise chiefly from those who are interested in creating a monopoly third in importance and magnitude to any in Canada. The present mill owners having obtained what they require at a mere nominal rate, desire to render it impossible for any other parties to operate; and to this end they try to gull the people by the cry of spoliation. What bosh! They and their friends have been playing that game for years; to give them the choice of the most accessible timber in the Province for almost nothing, and compel others to go back into the mountains at almost prohibitive prices, would be class legislation with a vengeance, and endow the people with lunacy who permitted such an outrage. Lands in the hands of the government are non-productive of revenue until alienated from the crown. Better by far to give the lands away so as to become a source of revenue than to raise the price on inaccessible timber lands, and render competition with cheap frontage owners impossible. It is apparent to even the most ordinary observer that any additional price placed on the fee simple of lands enhances the value of private property in more favorable locations than any at present in the hands of the government. It is also a well known fact that the best land in the interior of British Columbia (rolling country) has been sold at one dollar per acre through ignorance of its real value and merits of location. If a change has to be effected, why not sell the land at a low rate and assess timber as an improvement. In short, why not pass an act and declare all standing timber an improvement, valued also much per thousand per acre. Does either the government, or the people it represents, suppose for a moment that capital will be invested at a disadvantage, giving privileges to one and exacting high rates from another? If all cannot be treated alike, how can honorable competition succeed? If the government become a party to monopolistic abuses, how can we succeed in convincing capital of either our honor or integrity as a people? There are prejudices innumerable against our young, but favored, country. Instead of increasing them by wilful or ignorant legislation, if we must have revenue let it be produced by honorable means, equally binding on all citizens. I should not be at all surprised but in the near future we shall have land troubles in British Columbia and a Michael Davitt rise to teach the people their rights and the nature of their wrongs. A country without a policy, and not able to raise a uniform revenue without interference with vested rights is bound to collapse. We are now being driven to impecunious means of deriving revenue by devices instead of by fair and legitimate means, and if I understand the temper of the public pulse it will not be tolerated. It is written on the wall, and the sooner it is interpreted the better it will be for those interested in good and efficient government. Why not the government (whom I believe to be sincere in their endeavors to do what is right) obtain information from the leading lumbering states of the east, as to the best mode of assessment, which will place all on an equal [illegible]

UNSETTLED EUROPE.

Parnell's Amendment Defeated in the House of Commons.

Continental News—Germany and France Still Hostile.

Parnell's Amendment Lost.

London, Feb. 11.—Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech was rejected by 357 to 246.

STEAMER DISABLED AT SEA.

Information has been received in shipping circles in this city that one of the steamships of the National Line was spoken at sea on the 5th inst., with her propeller broken, and returning to England under sail. The steamer when spoken was 700 miles from land. All on board were well.

A PARTY MASSACRED.

Traders from the interior of Africa report that the explorer Dr. Holub, his wife and entire party accompanying him have been massacred by natives.

The German government has an available surplus of 100,000,000 marks which it is thought will be used for war purposes.

The eastern and western associations of United States glass manufacturers were consolidated. Prices will be at once advanced from 5 to 7½ cents.

Mr. Parnell's malady is reported to be Bright's disease. It is thought improbable that he will be able to stand the strain of his parliamentary work.

Advices from Mandalay state that the British forces have captured the entire camp of the insurgent Boshway, Boshway, however, managed to escape.

King Theebaw and the Tsawba of Woontho, have issued an address to the Burmese advising them to submit to British rule.

A bogus United States dollar bill No. B 18351361, with the vignette of Martha Washington, is being circulated in Montreal. Quite a number have been picked up by the government detectives.

The Limerick municipal council has refused to celebrate the Queen's jubilee on the ground that the Queen had visited Ireland only twice and has never assisted Irish charities.

There was a great rush in London for the detailed prospectus of the Allsopps Joint Stock Company.

Michael Davitt and his wife arrived in Dublin and were enthusiastically received. They were escorted to their hotel by a torchlight procession and of bands of music.

The Continent,

WARLIKE APPEARANCE.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The *Kaiser Zeitung* says: "The danger of war will not cease until stable conditions are established in France, and the further developments of the military measures of General Boulanger are stayed. The peaceful assurances of the French government make it evident that the governing powers of France have only a slight hold upon the nation. As far as Germany's preparations go, nothing can be founded upon the calling out of the reserves. The fact that 70,000 reserves are under drill will not hasten the movement of the army in a single quarter. Lachyect says that it has been decided at Paris to discontinue the dispatch of reinforcements to the frontier till the 21st of February. General Boulanger has promised his colleagues that he will order no more war preparations without their approval.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

The *National Gazette* attributes the conduct of the French Chamber of Deputies in postponing the debate on the French Military bill to a desire to defer the discussion of military affairs until after the German elections.

The *Kolnische Zeitung*, says: One-third of the army is already armed with repeating rifles, and by the end of the month 250,000 men will be competently drilled.

The Bourse was weak and Russians were down ¾.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, Feb 11.—The Anarchists assert that the outrages at Lyon and Stelienne were only the beginning of the Anarchists' campaign in France. "We have talked too long," they say, "action is now needed."

Edgar Ravail Duval, the well known French politician, is dead.

MEETING OF THE SOBRANJE.

Sofia, Feb. 11.—The Sobranje will meet on the return of the Bulgarian deputation to Sofia.

FERDINAND VON MILLER DEAD.

Munich, Feb. 11.—Ferdinand Von Miller, the celebrated Bavarian founder, is dead. He was aged 74.

RUSSIAN FLEET ORDERED TO JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—The Russian Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to Japan, where the Czar intends to assemble a squadron of considerable proportions.

HI CHANG'S LAMENT.

A Chinaman I, my name is Hi Chang,
Born on the banks of the Yang Tse Kiang,
In the flowery kingdom where everything grows,
From the queues on the heads to the tulip and rose;
Where all our dear women are lovely to see
With their almond shaped eyes and their dress cap-a-pie.

But now I am here on Canada's shore,
With naught to delight me and much to deplore;
Vancouver has kicked me from out of her city,
To make way for progression—the more's the pity.
And if I stay here how soon I may hang,
Old Joss only knows, so I'm back to Kiang.

Five Days in a Blizzard.

Modiste Bernier, a Frenchman, was brought into Calgary from the north in a frozen condition, a week or two ago, and has since died. He was about 38 years of age, a native of Bordeaux, France, and formerly lived in British Columbia. He started to walk to Edmonton, with only a small quantity of food in a bundle he carried, and got lost in a blizzard. For 5 days he wandered about, keeping life in his body by the remnant of food he possessed, and by lighting fires at night. He became so exhausted that when the Indians found him he was creeping about on his hands and knees, with the extremities more or less frozen.

London Inundated.

A London, Ont., dispatch of the 9th states that the North branch of the Thames has again overflowed its banks, and nearly all the houses in the southern end of West village are flooded, some to a depth of three feet. Moving ice has destroyed a portion of the wall of the Sulphur Springs buildings, and also about fifty feet of the breakwater between the Black Friar's and Kensington bridges.

Escaped Drowning.

The *Columbian* says that on Saturday last as Rev. Mr. Gill was walking on the ice across the Fraser river from Chilliwhack to Harrison river, on his way to his Sunday appointment at Agassiz, and when about the middle of the river and opposite the mouth of the Harrison river, he broke through the ice, and narrowly [illegible]

FLOODS IN MICHIGAN.

Great Destructions of Property—The Rushing of Mighty Waters.

A Lyons, Mich., dispatch of yesterday states that the flood at that point was simply terrible. A panic has seized some of the people and it is impossible to get an estimate of the losses. The water is four feet deep in many residences, and the same state of affairs prevails in store rooms. Everybody is moving or preparing to move. Last night was the most exciting one the village has ever experienced. Up to the last night three buildings had been carried away, and many others were badly damaged.

AT JACKSON

the pressure of water in Grand river, near the mill pond above the city, was too great and last night the sluices were opened, with the result that the water rose several feet and the Grand Trunk bridge is now under water. The cellars in the business blocks in the center of the town are all flooded with from 18 inches to two and a half feet of water. The State House grounds are completely submerged, and on a large tract of land in the southern part of the city the water is up to the floors of the dwellings. The prison walls stand in the midst of a lake. The rain fell in torrents until about midnight, when it changed to snow, and by daylight fully eight inches of snow and sleet had fallen. There is a regular northeast twenty mile gale. The water has risen two feet in the last four hours and is still rising. The people are worn out, working night and day to save their property. The Maple and Grand rivers unite here and both are raging. It is impossible to give a complete estimate of the damage done. Should the Lansing ice reach here before the gorge gives way all the business places on the north side of Main street will be washed away. A rough estimate of the damage makes the aggregate between $75,000 and $100,000.

AT OTHER POINTS.

At Monroe the river has been slowly rising for the last twenty-four hours, but the ice has broken, giving a free passage to the lake. The banks of the river are lined with immense walls of ice and frozen snow, rising eight or ten feet above the present high water mark, and great fields of ice of the same thickness fill all the streets adjacent to the river.

Three Rivers is surrounded with water. All the shops have been closed at that point. Immense lumber piles are afloat. The Lake Shore railroad track is in great danger of being washed away.

At Muir the same serious conditions prevail and merchants have abandoned their stores.

Advices from other points are to the same effect, but Lyons seems to be the worst sufferer.

At Owosso six inches of snow fell last night and the river is still rising.

PROVINCIAL COURT.

[Before E. Johnson, S. M.]

The charge against James Slattery and John Snyder, who were accused with the larceny of a quantity of oak staves from the Lenevue estate some time ago, was dismissed by the magistrate on the ground that the removal of the staves had not been proven. Some time ago Slattery and Snyder were fined for trespassing upon the property mentioned, and for cutting down several oak trees. They pleaded that they had unwittingly crossed the line and cut the trees on the wrong property; and having paid for their error and the value of the trees, they thought they had the right to remove them. When they attempted to do so, E. M. Johnson, the agent for the property, stepped in and prevented them carrying out their intentions, and preferred a charge of larceny against them. Mr. Gannaway appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. T. Davie for the defence. There was a scene during the examination of Mr. E. M. Johnson, by Mr. Davie, and compliments were exchanged that were of a decidedly hostile character; a repetition outside, of the offensive terms, it was intimated, would lead to personal chastisement. The charge, however, was dismissed and for the present the matter rests.

American Items.

The Senate has agreed to the House substitute to the Senate Chinese Indemnity bill.

The Senate has passed the bill prohibiting off-shore mackerel fishing during the shoaling season, by a vote of 34 to 11.

Twelve new cases of diptheria and one death from the same disease were reported yesterday in San Francisco.

An interesting race took place at Portland yesterday between H. S. Struve, of Seattle, and Ed. Skinner, from the east. The race was won by Struve by eight inches. Time, 9¼ seconds.

The jury in the case of McWhorter, editor of the Marysville *Democrat*, who shot and killed Deputy Marshal Robinson, this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A fire broke out in a Chinese laundry on Post street, San Francisco, on Thursday. The wash-house suddenly collapsed burying a number of firemen. John Wilkinson, fireman, was killed and three others are believed to be fatally injured. It is supposed that several Chinamen are among the ruins.

The Quamichan Ball.

The benedicts of Cowichan gave a magnificent ball on Wednesday evening, at the Literary Institute Hall, which was very largely attended by the *elite* of the district and neighboring cities. Dancing commenced about 8 p. m., and was continued till an early hour of the morning. Music was furnished by the Queen City band; the hall was handsomely decorated. The committee of management—Messrs. W. C. Duncan, R. Alexander, jr., James Evans, H. Fry, jr., W. T. Jaynes, with Messrs. Wellburn and Williams—having made excellent arrangements, the event passed off most enjoyably to all present. A number from this city were present, going up by the E. & N. R. R. as far as Duncan's station, where a large sleigh conveyed them to the place of amusement.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

McArthur Retires.

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—Duncan McArthur, the Independent candidate for Winnipeg has retired, leaving the field to Smith and Sutherland.

A Million Sterling Yearly.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—Sir Charles Tupper stated at Halifax Saturday that the Imperial [illegible]

THE CIRCUS IN WINTER.

A YOUNG LADY IN TRAINING AS AN EQUESTRIAN PERFORMER.

Dangling from the Arm of a Gibbet—"Knee Work" the [illegible]—Teaching a Novice the Desired Motions Which Add Grace to the Rider.

A broad-backed white horse, with [illegible] silk mane and one of those [illegible] rarely met with in real life, [illegible] the ring. There was an arch to his [illegible] neck and a proud carriage of his head [illegible] seen outside of the circus ring. [illegible] corded girth secured a pad on his back [illegible] the lines leading to his bit were of [illegible] frayed and soiled.

Then the invaluable young actual [illegible] capacity for taking up tricks was [illegible] came on. She pushed aside the [illegible] at the curtained doorway and [illegible] the horse's side. She was a girl, [illegible] bunch of yellow hair on the top of [illegible] a pretty pink and white face and a [illegible] bloomer costume cut high in [illegible] ample as to skirt and ending in [illegible] Turkish trousers gathered in at the [illegible]

"I ain't a-going to do no knee work [illegible]" she said stoutly, when Mr. Marks [illegible] her light figure to a seat on the pad. [illegible] once lifted herself from a sitting [illegible] her feet and proceeded to clasp a [illegible] into an iron ring which was sewed [illegible] about her waist. The snap-buckle [illegible] end of a rope dangling from a gibbet-like arm above.

"All right," remarked Mr. Marks, "one, two, three and away you go."

He cracked the long whip in his hand with a report like a pistol shot, and winked at the writer out of the tail of his eye.

DANGLING FROM THE GIBBET.

"Now you will see some fun," he whispered. "The first few rounds of the ring ought always to be taken by the beginner on her knees. It is quite as secure a position as sitting, and it is almost indispensable in catching the horse's gait; but mademoiselle knows better than I do, and although she has only taken three lessons you have heard her propose to give up knee work altogether—ah, I thought so."

For the first half dozen yards mademoiselle went bravely on. Her slippered feet kept their hold on the pad, and although her body swayed dangerously with every move of the [illegible] bearing upon the bridle, and seemed determined to vindicate her judgment in abandoning "knee work" at this early stage of the game. But with every yard the swaying grew more pronounced and her balance more precarious, until suddenly with a shriek she fell. A fall of some five feet, while in an erect position on the back of a moving horse, might easily be fatal, especially when the horse's feet are shod with iron and the [illegible]

But mademoiselle did not fall far. The rope dangling from the gibbet arm held her suspended from the middle in the air, like a captive frog, kicking with arms and legs and making some vigorous remarks with her tongue until the horse had [illegible] ring's circuit and once more [illegible] beneath her for her support.

"Now, you see," calmly began [illegible] as he helped her again to her [illegible]

"No, I don't see," she [illegible] ride this horse without [illegible] and I'm a-going to do it."

Which she proceeded to do, [illegible] voluntary and painless hanging [illegible] intervals, but clinging to the [illegible] grit and a pertinacity which excited Mr. Marks' unqualified admiration.

TEACHING DESIRED MOTIONS.

"Let her keep on and she can command $50 a week when the next season opens," he said, "from $50 to $60 is the average weekly [illegible] [illegible] experience, and as it requires [illegible] which, of course, no salary is paid, the work is worth the money. All young riders begin by riding on their knees. When they can go around the ring confidently in this position they must rise to their feet for a second, then down on their knees again, up and down, up and down a thousand times. Finally the young lady is able to stand erect with a fair degree of confidence, and now, when no doubt you imagine the hardest part of the task to be over, my work begins in earnest.

"A human being standing on a horse's back is naturally an awkward animal. The girls want to go about the ring with their hands and arms either hanging like [illegible] or else launched out violently every other minute in an effort at keeping their balance, the whole effect being stiff and ungraceful. I must teach them every desired motion and have names for each motion, so that when I call for it the rider will know exactly what is wanted. For instance, when I call for 'foot back' she is required to throw one foot behind her, resting it as gracefully on the horse's back. There are several kinds of 'foot back' and 'foot front,' each of which must be learned thoroughly. I never put a beginner at stand-up riding on a walking horse; the loping gait is much easier to ride. It requires considerable practice to stand on a walking horse, and absolute genius to keep a foothold while the animal is trotting.

"There is more work in the matter of preparing a circus for the road than people imagine, and what with taking care of the animals, training them, repairing the band wagons and rings and trappings and [illegible] we are all kept in seclusion from the time we turn in in November until we turn out with the flowers that bloom in the—chestnut."—Henry Newport in Detroit Free Press.

Cleveland Millionaires' Residences.

Euclid avenue in Cleveland is lined with residences of millionaires.

But a few years ago this one was a grocer, that a reporter, this an employe in a refining factory, that a hackman on the streets, this a robber, that a [illegible], this a pettifogging lawyer, that a ne'er-do-well, living from hand to mouth; to-day every one dwells beyond the dreams of boundless avarice, competent to purchase sites, the cost of which would have seemed to them in years gone by an unattainable prize, thereon to erect houses, residences, mansions, palaces, with furnishings sumptuous in detail, magnificent in design, with walls on which are displayed pictures worth display, with drawing rooms and parlors fitted with every indication and signs of extreme wealth, but of taste, all witnesses to the abundant opportunity afforded in this great country to the poorest and the humblest, so long as in his head are brain cells and in his hands rests that great quality, that enormous quantity, industry, perseverance, indomitable energy.

Not luck?

Oh, yes, much of it is luck. Two-thirds of the [illegible] people may be traced to that one [illegible] ment in life, good luck, good fortune, a fortuitous combination of circumstances.—Joe Howard in New York World.

Blue Blood in Boston.

The sons of the blood [illegible], visited more of Boston some [illegible] wonderfully well. They are a shiftless [illegible] of them are running down, [illegible] delight in being [illegible] dinner and [illegible] New York Hospital.

The Old Chestnut.

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 18, 1887.

ANOTHER HUGE DEFICIT.

For months back the Conservative press throughout the country have been loud in its boastings of an assured surplus for the current financial year, sufficient, many had the hardihood to assert, to offset the deficiency of $5,800,000 for the last year. The customs duties collected at Montreal were taken as a basis on which to build this airy Conservative superstructure. Alas, however, for the county's best interests, it is now found that for the first seven months of the year—from returns published in the Canada *Gazette*—the Dominion, for that period, spent the enormous sum of $23,523,573! The receipts for this corresponding period were $19,735,303, leaving a deficiency of nearly $880,000, with much more yet to follow. The question will naturally present itself that if Canada spends in the next five months at the same rate as we have done, it is clear our total expenditure will be well over thirty-five millions of dollars; but every man of any experience in financial affairs knows perfectly well that the expenditure in the last five months of the year is always much larger in proportion and that it is but too probable that our expenditure will overrun $37,000,000, and that it will be well if it does not reach $38,000,000, while our revenue, judging from the uniform experience of many previous years, is not at all likely to increase proportionately, except in the event of a rush to anticipate heavy additions to the tariff. Nobody expects this last contingency to occur, so that we must make up our minds to another very heavy deficit. This, too, it is well to recollect, occurs in the very face of heavy additional taxation imposed last session. How long the credit of this, or any, country can withstand such a shock we do not presume to say. Those who remember the scenes which occurred in the last Parliament of the two Canadas in 1866, when Sir A. T. Galt, then Minister of Finance, in the last year of Sir John Macdonald's stewardship of the affairs of our old province, deliberately stated (vide our reports of 1866), that he was unable to borrow money on the credit of Canada at eight per cent!!! and that the selling price of Canadian *five* per cents was then seventy-five cents in the dollar, may realize how injurious to private as well as to public credit such a state of affairs is. History repeats itself, and if ever a government has been rushing headlong into bankruptcy it is that which now disgraces Canada. The deficit of 1885 was $2,240,000, that of 1886 $5,865,000, and it would not be a matter of surprise if that of 1887 reached $7,500,000 or more.

MR. BLAKE'S PLATFORM.

In the course of his great and exhaustive speech at Montreal on the 1st inst., the Hon. Edward Blake enumerated the following questions as amongst the most prominent subjects forming the political platform of the Liberal party in Eastern Canada. They are: (1) Responsibility to the people; (2) An honest and efficient executive, which would prevent rebellion in the West and discontent in the East; (3) Reform in the civil service; a good and efficient staff; abolition of the present superannuation system; (4) The right to make our own treaties; (5) Reduction of taxation as soon as possible; (6) Reduction of duties on raw material; (7) An earnest effort to promote reciprocal trade with the South; (8) Full recognition of the federal character of our constitution; (9) No more taxes; (10) Full recognition of provincial rights; (11) Home rule in our Dominion; (12) Justice to all, favors to none; (13) An end to jobbery and corruption; (14) Reduction of expenditure to a small amount; (15) Determination to put down distinctions of race and creed in favor of Canadian brotherhood and nationality; (16) Eternal justice and equal rights; (17) Civil and religious liberty; (18) Tolerance and forbearance of the strong towards the weak; (19) Morality and temperance, morality and religion, hand in hand; (20) Advancement of the race.

THE PROBABLE OUTCOME.

It is safe to assume that the final outcome of the present international dispute will be the appointment of a commission to settle the boundaries of the fisheries and dispose once for all of the question of territorial jurisdiction on the high seas, that is, the headlands question. It will be a relief to the public men of the three countries interested, Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The same commission should take in hand the Alaska boundary and the rights of the United States in the eastern part of Behring sea, which are in dispute. It is important that there should be no unsettled questions between Great Britain and the United States, since Canada is always likely to be

"Feather ted twixt castle wall
And heavy dint of ca-non ball."

The fisheries question once out of the way, Canada is not likely to have any trouble with Uncle Sam on her own account. The Fenians have attacked her on more occasions than one, but this was in order to get a blow at England and not because of any hatred of Canada for her own sake. There is no reason why the people of the republic and the people of the Dominion should not live on the most neighborly terms, and it is noticeable that even the fire-eaters who are twisting the tale of the British lion have nothing to say against the people of this country. They probably recognize the fact that the world is large enough for us all.

The Montreal *Gazette* in referring to Mr. Blake's recent visit to that [illegible]

BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

The Earl of Carnarvon has recently written a letter to the London *Times* in which he says, "We have no right to send out to our colonies broken down paupers and useless workmen, and unless colonial consent and co-operation be obtained, only trouble and sorrow can come of the attempt. Second only in importance to a careful selection of emigrants is the duty of not sending out too large a number at a time. Quality must be considered, and quantity must be limited, for the labor market, like many markets, is sensitive and can easily be disturbed by a slight excess in supply over the demand." One of the curses of Canada, observes the Montreal *Trade Review*, as most of us have realized, has been that, like Australia, was chosen for the accommodation of convicts, so Canada was elected as a convenient place to which to deport the offscourings of the cities of Great Britain. Poverty is no crime, however inconvenient it may be, but we have no right to be afflicted with the article exported from the mother country, many of whose representatives have neither the will or the ability to work. If the "philanthropists" of Great Britain—"Heaven save the mark" when we class in this way many who pose as such—undertake to supply us with the excessive supply which exists there, it is for them to take the steps necessary to maintain them in a proper manner and watch over them until they have become accustomed to our conditions and are able to maintain themselves and those for whom they are in the natural sense responsible.

Canada is not a national charitable institution, nor shall her Government or her tax-payers be expected to perform the duties which appertain to the British rate-payers and the boards of guardians which distribute his contributions. There must be consent and co-operation on the part of the Canadian authorities in whatever is done in this direction. It must be placed on a business basis and from a strictly business standpoint must it be regarded. Canada has quite enough paupers and useless workmen already, many of them in whom we have neither interest nor concern except because we have been burdened with them with no consent of our own. The Earl of Carnarvon wisely remarks that the colonies must not have too large a number of emigrants sent out at a time. Precisely so, and they should be of the class which we want and not such as steamship owners or their agents may consider it to their advantage—not ours—to send over. Moreover, the time of the year at which persons should immigrate ought to be carefully considered, so that never should it be possible for persons to land up this side at an inclement season when it is impossible for them to do anything for themselves or for other people. We hope when Parliament next meets that the entire subject of immigration will have the attention which it needs, for in its various aspects it is a topic of the most vital concern.

FREE FROM PARTY TRAMMELS.

The Montreal *Star* is specially severe on those in that city who are attempting to make a straight Conservative candidate of Sir Donald A. Smith, a procedure that is not fair to that gentleman or to many of those who favor his candidature. Sir Donald, our contemporary observes, does not appear before the electors of the western division of that city as a Conservative. *He is an independent man, free from the trammels of any party.* Sir John Macdonald's endorsation of his candidature makes no difference whatever in Sir Donald's principles, nor the position which he occupies with regard to the constituency. If Mr. Blake instead of Sir John, had been asked to endorse the candidature of Sir Donald there is little doubt but that the talented leader of the opposition would have given his endorsation just as readily as Sir John. The *Star* is of the opinion that neither will Sir John's approval have any effect upon the course which Sir Donald, if elected, will pursue in parliament. Some hot-headed and unreflecting politicians may think that if they succeed in giving Sir Donald's candidature a partisan complexion it will bind him more closely to the Conservative party and will increase his chances of election. They are, we are satisfied, mistaken in both conclusions. He is not the man to allow his action as a representative of the people to be embarrassed by party obligations, and the great majority of the electors of the Division would prefer to all others a representative in parliament whose action on all questions would be perfectly free from party entanglements of every kind. Montreal electors have had enough of partisan representatives of both sides, and most electors now believe that the member who can best serve them in the Federal legislature is a capable man who is *perfectly independent*. Sir Donald Smith is such a man.

The Ottawa *Free Press* reports that Bishop Grandin, of the Northwest territories, who was recently in Ottawa *en route* to Rome, prepared before his departure for the Eternal City a document containing a severe indictment of the present Dominion Government's Indian policy, which he proposed to issue at the present time. Sir John was made cognizant of these facts and seeing Bishop Grandin, entreated him not to make public the indictment, and gave promises and pledges that restitution would be given by the government and the grievances removed. Bishop Grandin decided in favor of the Premier's request, departed for Rome, but left the documentary indictment at the College at Ottawa, where it is we are credibly informed at the present moment. Some of the charges [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In the House yesterday Mr. Theo. Davie moved the following resolution:

"Whereas it has been stated by an hon. member, in his place in this House, that at the last general election whereat the senior member for the City of Victoria was a candidate, ballot papers were supplied to electors with the name of the said senior member obliterated. Be it resolved, that a select committee be appointed, with power to call for persons, books and papers, to enquire into the report to the House upon the conduct of the last general election in this city, and whether any such obliterated ballot papers were supplied to any of the electors thereat, and under what circumstances. Such committee to consist of Messrs. Beaven, Grant, Turner, Price, and the mover."

After a lengthy discussion Mr. Bole moved—

To strike out the word "obliterated" on the third line thereof, and insert in lieu the words "interfered with."

Insert as fourth line the following: "Whereas the members from the city "and district of New Westminster have "stated from their places in the House "that the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, "in the month of June last, informed the "electors of New Westminster, when "soliciting their suffrage, that the sum of "$100,000 of the money received from the "Dominion government on account of "the graving dock refund was unexpended, and was at that time in the Treasury."

Strike out the word "obliterated," in the sixth line thereof, and insert after the word "were," in the sixth line, the words "in anywise interfered with."

Insert after the word "circumstances," on the seventh line, "and also to report "to this House as to the circumstances attending the making of such statements "by the Provincial Secretary."

This was a reasonable addition to the original motion, but the government dare not accept it, being afraid of the consequences. They therefore called upon their faithful followers, who responded to the invitation and voted to refuse investigation into the wholesale bribery of the Provincial Secretary. The following voted to whitewash the Provincial Secretary:

Anderson,	Mason,
Cowan,	Davie, A. E. B.,
Davie, T.,	Allen,
John,	Vernon,
Turner,	Thomson,
Baker,	Dunsmuir,
Creft,	Higgins.

The original motion was carried, every member of the opposition voting for it. The principles actuating the two parties thus stand out in remarkable contrast; one is willing and the other afraid to have an investigation.

The debate on Mr. Bole's amendment caused Mr. Turner, in his innocent verdancy, to drop a bomb into the government camp when he said that many statements had been made during last election that would not bear being enquired into. So say we.

The bungling Theodore evidently had a white elephant on his hands. His anxiety to tone his resolution down, by proposing to amend it, showed how much he has yet to learn in legislative procedure, notwithstanding his four years experience. Upon Mr. Beaven calling the Speaker's attention to the point, it was promptly ruled out of order.

The Provincial Secretary was caught fibbing, if the weight of evidence means anything. The members for New Westminster city and district stated that the honorable gentleman, during his canvass before last election, told the electors that the government had $100,000 of the dry dock refund in the treasury, to be expended on the mainland, over and above ordinary expenditure. After the chameleon had denied dangling the bribe, instead of having cash in hand, the public accounts show that the government owed an overdraft at the bank of $174,000 at that particular time. So much for Honest John's veracity.

It was pitiable to observe the consternation of the government and following when the member for New Westminster City proposed to add to the resolution of the junior member for Victoria, that it was desirable that the same committee should enquire and report to the House whether the Hon. Provincial Secretary did go into the fight on June last with a bag of black sand (said by him to have contained $100,000, to be dealt out according as the electors would support him) in one hand, an election address in the other, and the Chief Commissionership in his pocket. It is needless to say that the enquiry as to the truth of these statements was voted down by the intelligent and independent supporters of the government. (?)

A spectator from the gallery asked us, what the middle member for Yale, Mr. Vernon, was trying to do when attempting to brace up the Provincial Secretary in his denial of what he promised the electors of New Westminster district during election times! Truly that is a difficult question to answer, as the hon. gentleman after making a few remarks about wasting the time of the House, (although he did not refer to the adjournment by the government from Thursday last till Monday). Mr. Vernon did seem to be looking for something, (sotto voce, he was heard to say, "Hurry up that amendment, I can't kill time much longer." The hon. gentleman cannot blind the electors to the fact, that the government have much to cover up, and in their efforts yesterday, they presented a sorry plight."

The working men of Toronto are likely to resent the insult offered them by the Hon. Frank Smith, a member of Sir John's cabinet, last summer, when he stated in his place in the Senate that they were "a lot of thieves." The slanderer did not apologize for this unwarranted attack upon a class of people whose hands are not tainted with "boodleism," "another ten thousand" or "I wish to God I could catch him," and will remember their slanderer's leader when marking their ballots on the 22nd instant.

Mr. Blake is not a blow-hard like Tupper and some other politicians [illegible]

THE POLITICAL FIGHT.

Meeting of the Oppositionists on Saturday Night.

A Platform Adopted—Resolutions Carried—Nominations.

The announcement made through the columns of The Times that a meeting of those who did not fully endorse all the acts of the Macdonald government would be held in Denny's hall last Saturday evening, drew out a considerable number of the electors of the city. The hall is not a very large one, yet it was comfortably filled there being over two hundred present. It was merely a preliminary meeting; one called for organization purposes. It had been stated that there would not be a sufficient number attend to make a baker's dozen, so scarce and few in numbers were the Liberals of the city supposed to be. There were other counter attractions which kept a number from coming out. Otherwise the hall would not accommodate the attendance. Those who took the initiative in the movement are pleased with the result of their efforts to establish a Liberal association in Victoria.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas J. Burnes being moved to take the chair. That gentleman, in accordance to the wishes of the audience, thanked those present for the honor conferred on him. He would call on the Hon. Mr. Richards to state the object for which the meeting was called. That gentleman did so in a few well chosen remarks.

The first resolution was moved by the Hon. A. N. Richards as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a Liberal association for the electoral District of Victoria.

Mr. Chas. F. Beaven seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The chairman then intimated that a book had been prepared wherein the names of those desiring to join the association with the following heading:

We, the undersigned electors of Victoria are desirous of forming a Liberal association for the purpose of advancing the Liberal cause in this electoral district.

Mr. Chas. F. Beaven stepped forward and was the first to record his name. He suggested that the book be passed around. The chairman in intimating that this would be done since it was necessary to ascertain how many in the audience were in sympathy with the movement and this was the only practical way to test the matter. Several left the room at this stage, whilst many others arrived. Upwards of forty gentlemen signed the roll.

Mr. Gideon Robertson moved that the Hon. A. N. Richards be President of the Association. Seconded by Dr. J. T. Jones. Carried.

Mr. McLagan moved, seconded by Mr. C. F. Beaven, that Mr. J. T. Burnes be first Vice-President. Carried.

Mr. Burnes, in acknowledging the compliment, said that he had been a resident of Victoria since 1858. He expected to die here. He had yet to visit the eastern portion of the Dominion and learn some of its politics. That was a trip he had in contemplation. He had formed an exalted opinion of the Hon. Edward Blake, whom he looked upon as a gentleman of whom any country should be proud. He was a Blake man and wished everyone to know it.

Dr. Milne nominated, and Mr. Gideon Robertson seconded, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Jr., as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, which was carried.

Mr. — Hale moved, and Mr. — Dempster seconded, the appointment of a committee to draft a constitution, to consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and the mover.

The Hon. Mr. Richards then stated that now as a Liberal association had been formed in Victoria he hoped it would bear good fruit. He briefly referred to the progress the country had made within the last twenty years; combatted the idea that Sir John Macdonald or the Conservatives were the progressive men or the fathers of the country. The action taken by the late Hon. Geo. Brown and his colleagues in entering into a coalition with Sir John Macdonald to carry out confederation was referred to, as was also the C. P. R., and the manner in which it was built. He concluded by moving:

That this meeting is in favor of legislation limiting the charges of the C. P. R. Company making them uniform throughout the Dominion.

Mr. C. F. Beaven, in seconding the motion, expressed pleasure at the formation of a Liberal association in the city. He always had been a Liberal and believed the outlook now was most encouraging for the success of the party on the 22nd inst. The resolution carried.

Mr. Milne moved the next resolution, seconded by Mr. Horsey:

"That in consideration of the enormity of the increase of our public debt, we believe that if the same ratio of our indebtedness continues it must lead to national disintegration, therefore be it resolved that we instruct our representatives in the Commons to disapprove of any measure in parliament tending to increase that indebtedness." Carried.

Moved by J. C. McLagan.

That in the opinion of this meeting, owing to the financial necessities of the Dominion, a custom tariff is necessary. Nevertheless the present tariff is so framed that it bears unduly on a large and important class of the people—the artizans; that it favors the few at the expense of the many. Therefore efforts should be made to so adjust the tariff that these inequalities shall disappear; that it be further amended by allowing all raw material, not the natural products of the country, when intended for manufacturing purposes, to enter duty free.

The mover dwelt at some length on the National Policy and its general effect upon the country, especially as regards the artizan classes.

Mr. J. J. McClymont, in seconding the resolution, showed how the tariff was oppressive on the working man. He also said that he had lived for many years in the United States, but now having returned to the land over which the Union Jack floated, the flag of his land of nativity, he intended taking his part in the political discussions on the questions of the day. He maintained that a high tariff meant high taxation for imports because almost prohibitory and the people had thus to make up the shortage in some manner. He had formed a profound admiration for the Honorable Edward Blake, whom he regarded as the Moses for the Canadian people in the present crisis. The resolution was carried.

The following clauses were read by Mr. McLagan:

LIBERAL PLATFORM.

1st. Provincial rights.

2nd. Manhood suffrage; one man one vote. The Province to control its own franchise.

3rd. Provincial representation in the Cabinet.

[illegible] in the past not being adequate to its positive requirements, or at all commensurate with the revenue collected by custom imports.

6th. A readjustment of the present fiscal policy, whereby existing inequalities will be removed. The admission free of duty of all raw material, not the natural product of the country, intended for manufacturing purposes.

7th. An advocacy, in a dignified manner, for a revival of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, abrogated shortly after the civil war in that country.

8th. The right of Canada to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign countries.

9th. Reconstruction of the Dominion Senate by making it an elective body.

10th. The rapid accumulation of the national debt renders a curtailment in the controllable expenditure imperative.

11th. To check the questionable system of allowing ministers of the crown and members of parliament to accept bribes in the shape of land grants, timber limits, coal lands or subsidies to railways in which they are interested pecuniarily.

12th. To urge the necessity for guarding the public domain from plunder and spoliation by land grabbers and speculators to the detriment of the bona fide settler.

13th. A curtailment in the annual expenditure in connection with foreign emigration.

The several paragraphs were read seriatum and adopted without a dissenting voice.

The question was then asked if it was the wish of the audience, whose views were in sympathy with the foregoing platform to nominate a candidate to carry them out in parliament. From all parts of the hall the cry came of "Yes, yes!"

The Hon. A. N. Richards then stepped forward and nominated Dr. George L. Milne as the first Liberal candidate of the first Liberal Association organized in British Columbia. Mr. Richards paid a very high compliment to Dr. Milne for his personal honesty, probity and popularity with the people of the district. He was certain the doctor would poll a very large vote for he was a well known gentleman.

Mr. Gideon Robertson seconded the nomination.

The Hon. A. N. Richards was nominated, as were also Capt. McCallum and other gentlemen. The captain was not present in person to speak for himself. His mover and seconder withdrew his name, and the others named declined the nomination.

Dr. Milne's nomination was then put to the audience and carried unanimously amidst rousing cheers.

The doctor, on coming forward, was received with applause. He said he did not deserve the honor conferred on him. He was a Liberal; had always been one; but would never allow himself to be led by any one, nor allow others the right to think for him. His views on the general questions of the day were in sympathy with those of the Liberal leaders in the east. If he entered the contest he would expect the aid and co-operation of those who did not endorse the policy of the present government in all its transactions. He was of the opinion a better man could have been selected as the party's standard bearer for the electoral district of Victoria.

Mr. Richards suggested that before nomination day another candidate might be selected and placed in the field.

Mr. Templeman suggested the forming of a central committee at once to arrange for prosecuting the canvass. The names of twenty prominent gentlemen were proposed and carried.

Mr. Matthew Gardiner, formerly of Meaford, Ont., offered a few remarks. As an eastern Liberal he was pleased to be present that evening, and the more so as the nominee of the meeting was an acquaintance of his from boyhood. He paid a graceful tribute to the doctor and his family, all of whom, as far back as his recollection carried him, were Liberals.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, Dr. Milne and for the Hon. Edward Blake, after which the meeting dispersed, to meet again on Tuesday evening at the call of the President.

CELEBRITIES.

Col. Bob. Ingersoll has a famous Irish setter which is said to share the agnostic propensities of his master.

Lester Wallack, the actor, is said to be getting stiff in the knees, and he is thinking about giving up playing altogether.

Judge Reagan is the hardest member of Congress to report. He stutters and mumbles his words so that the stenographers cannot catch them.

Lord Colin Campbell has been cut by many of his old acquaintances, and there is nothing left for him to do but move to New York and be lionized.

Miss Celeste Stauffer, of New Orleans, was the recipient of the late S. J. Tilden's St. Bernard dog, but he could not stand the climate and had to be sent back to the Alps.

Major Serpa Pinta, the African traveler, is about forty-five years old, small and slight, with a soft, gentle voice. He says he does not expect to revisit the "Dark Continent."

Young James Blaine has resigned his situation as a reporter on a Pittsburg paper and has gone to New York. He says he is sick of the business. It certainly is not as pleasant as playing polo, but it is a good deal less dangerous.

On state occasions Chang Yen Hoon, the Chinese Minister at Washington, D. C., wears a robe of light blue damask silk over a petticoat of white brocade and a black cap surmounted by a purple button with a big diamond in it and a peacock's feather.

Rabbi Brown, of New York, says the reason good Hebrews are so healthy is because they have two days and a half rest every week in addition to their numerous holidays. They cease work Friday noon, observe Saturday as their Sabbath, and are compelled by law to rest on Sunday.

DOMINION ELECTION.

Kamloops, Feb. 15.—Mr. John A. Mara was to-day elected by acclamation a member of the House of Commons for Canada for the Yale and Kootenay districts. He was unopposed.

Masons in Donald.

On Monday, 7th inst., the officers of Mountain Lodge, U. D., G. R., B. C., were installed at Donald, by Rev. D. H. W. Harlock, P. M., Kamloops, assisted by Bros. Clarke and Cameron, as follows: Fred. L. Newman, W. M.; John A. Sweat, S. W.; Thomas Downie, J. W.; E. J. Russell, S. D.; — Hamilton, J. D.; A. J. M. Spragge, Sec. T.; D. Ferguson, I. G., and D. Carmichael, Tyler. After the installation ceremonies were concluded the brethren adjourned to the Windsor House where an excellent supper was served.

Something Wrong.

Notwithstanding the united efforts of the [illegible]

THE ELECTION OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I do not think that even the Tories of our Local Legislature will deny the persistent and continued efforts made by Sir John A. Macdonald to deprive the Provincial governments of their federal rights and privileges, quite recklessly of the cost to the public, for the litigation between the provinces and the Dominion that such course has entailed.

In my former letters, I have endeavored briefly to indicate how the morals of the turf and the stock exchange has been imported into Sir John's policy, and that his extraordinary and indefensible waste and extravagance of the public treasure, and the public lands in the construction of the national railway has been, not for the country that has paid for it, but for the benefit of a syndicate of his friends, who may now sit down gorged with the plunder to distribute the patronage of their monopoly amongst those who will strive still further to support and uphold Sir John's government, and the vicious system that has enriched them at the immediate and present cost of the nation at large, and their labor and energies in the near future. Placing for a moment "party" altogether aside, one would be inclined to think that this man's steady endeavor to destroy the provincial autonomy of the various provinces by his attempted curtailing of their privileges and the independence of the local legislatures, in order to concentrate all real government at Ottawa, would have created distrust of him in the constituencies, amongst all men *not* profiting by the abuses permitted under his regime; abuses that have been so well imitated by some of his following in British Columbia. For if federation of the provinces is to be a permanent institution, only honest self-government can secure the smooth action of its machinery. Now, Sir John A. Macdonald has throughout done little else but throw gravel between its wheels to produce the utmost possible friction in our complicated engine involving wheels within wheels, and government by that trinity of parliaments—Imperial, Dominion and Local. What for? Why this? Whilst "Nova Scotia" is eager for separation, to escape at any cost from a bargain that under Sir John's rule has reduced her from prosperity to the verge of ruin?

British Columbia is a maritime province. Like Nova Scotia she has a wealth in coal measures, mines, minerals, timber lands and fisheries, but unlike Nova Scotia has as yet no home manufactures to fall back upon, whilst her natural wealth has been alienated and given away wholesale to railway monopolies, land monopolies, coal monopolies, and the like! Her local land laws under Tory mismanagement practically prohibit her working population from acquiring homes. A workingman is tied down to his pre-emption for ten months of the year; he cannot fall back on the labor market to make the means whereby he can in slack times hew out gradually from our primitive forest lands, a homestead for himself or family, but he must be chained to his pre-emption and live on pine stumps meanwhile, and therefore our laboring population are without homes, do not fix themselves on the soil, but are fugitive, and fluctuating as are our tidal waters. Handicapped by white labor from the States they have also to stand the brunt of Chinese competition, and of Indian competition in the fishery and cannery industries, yet they are the chief consumers who have by indirect taxation contributed the nine hundred thousand dollars (of their hard earnings to)—our last year's contribution to the treasury of the Dominion. Think of it!!! Also think of what Sir John's government has remitted back of this sum for the public works of British Columbia—next to nothing!

This young province, let us say plainly, is loaded down with an unjust and grinding taxation, direct and indirect, beyond its share, and far beyond any commensurate benefits it receives in return, and matters seem going from bad to worse. It may not be long, perhaps, before this province, also like Nova Scotia, may from like causes, regret the union, if Tory rule continues; and the Dominion may then discover two Irelands in place of one, both holding the termini of the C. P. R. at their extremity, and take what change she may out of the transaction. The cost and burdens to British Columbia under the existing government is relatively enormous; the moral of which state of things is, that, as the state exists for the benefit of citizens and not citizens for the benefit of the state, we, the people, may well demand of our ruler, Sir John A. Macdonald, an account of the stewardship of this his adopted country.

Five hundred years before the era of Christianity was propounded this most perfect maxim of political morality, viz., "that a popular government should regard the least injury done to the meanest individual as an insult to the whole constitution." The organized incarnate selfishness and injustice of the existing state of things, the outcome of Sir John's administration, is a satire of itself upon so noble an apothegm.

With the axiom that the state exists only for the benefit of citizens, comes the definition of what should be the functions of the state, and these functions being defined, the corollary follows that the government should exact from the citizen no contribution of property direct or indirect save what is necessary to enable the state to carry through those functions.

The tendency of enlightened modern opinion is, that as you limit the functions of the state, so do you widen and make more secure the liberty of the subject, and that the only true functions of the state is to secure the community against foreign aggression, and to give to each subject of the state all possible individual freedom that is consanguineous with equal freedom to all.

Now railway monopolies, land monopolies, coal monopolies, manufacturing monopolies, gerrymandering acts, vicious Franchise acts backed by obstructive voting dodges and an onerous taxation, are all measures adopted by the Macdonald gang, and are all devices imported from the States for restricting individual freedom, and the liberty of the subject in Canada. Such are the fruits grafted and grown on the Upas tree of a spurious Toryism, a tree planted by knavery, and watered by bribery and corruption—not the Toryism of the old country, God forbid, but its mongrel imitation without either its virtues or its ancient and honorable traditions; a bastard bantling fathered by a corrupt not a "grand old man," who is make the travesty perfect, apes even in dress and demeanor the shadow of a late great and incorruptible British statesman, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the beloved leader of his party and respected of all. Can any force of imagination connect public men, Tory or Liberal, in England, with railway bribery? Can the democracy of Canada again be taken in, bought and sold, by such a grotesque imposition, such a punch upon stilts? I trow not!

It is a small thing for this great country to demand character in its rulers, for such men there is but one principle of [illegible]

hands of unscrupulous men, towards the precipice of unjust taxation, debt, and national bankruptcy; on the deliberate calculation "it will last my time, and long enough for me to make my 'pile' and after me, may come the deluge." I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Arthur Edw. McCallum.

Victoria, 14th Feb., 1887.

—THE—

Remedial Compound,

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best

FEMALE POPULATION.

The Remedial Compound consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued in ninety-nine cases in a hundred a positive and permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Bloating, Head-aches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

One trial will charm and excite your Enthusiasm.

Remedial Compound is prepared in Pill and Liquid form, $1 per bottle, $7 per doz. Pill (sugar coated) by mail one box 25cts. Address REMEDIAL COMPOUND, Stanstead, P. Q. or Derby Line, Vt.

Remedial Liver Pills (sugar coated) cures Torpidity of the Liver, Headache, Billiousness, &c., they are quick, mild no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound. By mail 25c.

Either of the above remedies sent on receipt of price, or had from Druggists generally.
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The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretory System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., [illegible] Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent [illegible], Diabetes, Painful or Copious Micturition, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

Prices.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Regular Pad, $2.00; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"Good Backing.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by [illegible] & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; [illegible] Richardson, [illegible]; A. H. Johnson & Co., [illegible]; [illegible], Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and [illegible] & Co., New Westminster; [illegible] & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley, and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

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Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, receive [illegible] treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Both Sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

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Also Flower Seeds of every description.

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Send for Catalogue and Price List. Port Hammond P. O. [illegible]

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HOTEL AND GENERAL STORE.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 1st, 1889.

THE LATE CAPT. WALKER.

The Funeral Ceremonies Directed by the Freemasonic Society.

The funeral of the late Captain G. G. Walker, on Sunday afternoon, was very largely attended. As early as 1 o'clock friends of the deceased arrived in large numbers at the residence on Yates street, and took a last look at the remains which were enclosed in a handsome casket covered with floral offerings. Mayor Fell, an "adviser, counsellor and friend" of the deceased in the truest sense, welcomed all who came and invited them to the side of the bier to take a farewell look. The funeral proceeded from the residence to Harmony Hall, View street, the following gentlemen acting as pallbearers: E. B. Marvin, Henry Saunders, John Jessop, Geo. Turner, J. H. Todd, Frank Campbell, S. Duck, J. Dornon, R. Kniskil. Harmony Hall was crowded before the cortege had arrived, and many were unable to gain an entrance. A large portrait of the deceased hung on the wall, encircled with the words: "Let the good angels come in," and neatly decorated in white tulle and satin—black crape being prohibited. Below the picture were the words: "Happy in the spirit land." The exercises were of an interesting and impressive character, and to very many, an innovation and a novelty. A hymn was sung, a psalm read, and another hymn followed. Miss Johnson then delivered under influence, an eloquent and appropriate oration, concluding as follows: "Are we sad because of the white mantle which covers the land? We are not, for we know that in a few months nature will dive down through the earth's surface and bring forth again the fruits and flowers, which now bear the impress of apparent decay. We know that the seed shall spring up, and when the sower casts them over the land, we know that nature will raise them some hundred fold. Are we to be less anxious of the spirits which are entrenched in such a beautiful work as the human body? What would be the life to come if it did not correspond with the life here? As the morning sun illumines the east and sinks in the glowing west, so human life is garnered by the inexorable laws of nature. Time must minister to human suffering as the dew and rain minister to the wants of growing flowers. Shed no tears for the spirit that has risen. Time is too short, and the present is more one of rejoicing. There are times when our hearts will not bide those wishes, and tears will flow; but they are like dew to nature, and we should look through them to the world above. Angels wait at the portals of death to guide the going out ones. None are left alone. No barks are stranded on unknown seas. Let us pray that love and wisdom will shed over all human hearts a mantle of human love. These afflicted shall meet where they shall look down upon us here below from the land above." Upon the conclusion of the address, the procession proceeded to Ross Bay, where the remains were tenderly lowered to their last resting place.

A BAD BUSINESS.

How the Retaliation Measures would Affect the G. T. R.

Mr. William Wainwright, the assistant general manager of the Grand Trunk road, has views, says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, on the international complications which may possibly arise between Canada and the United States, and its effects on that property. He says: "I have not believed that the bills introduced in Congress had a shadow of a chance to pass. I thought the same, however, of the interstate commerce bill, and that was railroaded through both houses. The effect on the Grand Trunk would be severe. Our receipts, in round numbers, are $16,000,000 a year. We draw one-third or more of our gross receipts from through business to the United States. We might be cut off $6,000,000 or $7,000,000. Perhaps we could recoup in other directions. We must certainly hope that no such legislation will prevail. The present feeling of your congress, however, will not lead to any special consideration for railroads. The Central Vermont, an American road, will be very badly hurt. We would be cut off from our Portland connection and from our Chicago branch, which is 325 miles in length. The Southeastern road, which crosses into Vermont at Richford, would be much embarrassed. It could not run its engines over the line, and there would have to be a transfer at the border. It's bad business all round."

Election Tactics.

An eastern journal in animadverting on the shortcomings of the government states that the total white population of Manitoba and the territories does not exceed 125,000, and that of British Columbia does not exceed 50,000. That in violation of the fundamental principles of our constitution, representation by population, Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia, have collectively 15 representatives in the new Commons, being nearly twice the proportion accorded to New Brunswick. In the face of this protest Mr. Donald Chisholm in his address to the electors of New Westminster district declares himself in favor of a larger representation from British Columbia.

Harbor Improvements.

In answer to "Bystander" Tem Times has to state that the total grant for harbors and rivers improvements in British Columbia, for the year ending 30th June 1885 was $11,150; the total expenditure $6,561.16, leaving a balance unexpended of $4,588.84. Of the sum expended $608.68 was for general improvements; $708.04 on the Cowichan and Kootenay Rivers; $4,802.74 on the Fraser; $45.50 on the Serpentine River. The grant for Victoria harbor was $7,500, and the expenditure for that year $6.25. A detailed account of the other disbursements in the province won'd be equally interesting, but much time would be required to prepare it.

Feeling with Boomerang.

The *Columbian* says: "The Victoria Times condemns the ignorance and blunder of Dansmuir, and the *Colonist* cries—Hush! Beware! 'you are fooling with Boomerang'. Will the illustrious son of the coal-mine-owner accept as complimentary this new title? Is he one of those unelected boors who may be classed by a clown."

A Canadian Defaulter.

In the extradition case of Benjamin Hagerman, Jr., the Canadian defaulter, heard last week in San Francisco, Commissioner Sawyer decided to hold the defendant to await the decision of the Secretary of State. Hagerman made a statement, claiming that he had always filled out the checks of his employers, Winslow, Jones & Co., of Toronto, and that Jones would invariably sign anything he asked.

H. B. Co. at Vancouver.

Mr. T. R. Smith, of the Hudson's Bay Co., has been on Vancouver for several days, making arrangements for the opening of the company's new store there. It is the intention to erect a new building as soon as business will warrant the step. Mr. Wesly is in charge.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, Feb. 14th.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:05.

Prayers by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

RETURNS.

Hon. J. Robson presented a return of correspondence in respect to the contracts entered into with the C. P. R. Co.

Mr. Ladner moved: "That an order of the House be granted for a return of all highways gazetted on the north side of Fraser river, in townships 17, 20 and 23, New Westminster district; and a return of all moneys expended since 1st July, 1885, on roads and bridges in the above townships; classifying the amount expended upon each gazetted highway, and the amount expended elsewhere."

The mover said large sums had been expended upon roads which had been surveyed but not gazetted. The people of the district were loud in their complaints, and two or three lawsuits had already been entered owing to disputes which had originated in consequence of uncertainty as to where the line ran. Seconded and carried.

Hon. Mr. Robson asked leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act to repeal (in part) the 'Sumas Dyking Act, 1878.'"

Hon. Mr. Beaven called attention to the fact that the Sumas Dyking Act was a private bill, and he could not understand how it was proposed to deal with it now as a public bill.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the original Sumas Dyking Bill had several times been amended by public bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that it was open to the House to repeal a private bill by a public act, especially if the original is contrary to the public interest.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Speaker said he would consider the point and give a decision to-morrow. The motion was therefore deferred.

Mr. Orr moved, "That a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a copy of all correspondence between the Provincial and Dominion governments be sent down to this House respecting the railway bridge across Eules Creek in the District of New Westminster." The mover said the company had erected a solid structure across False Creek, greatly to the injury of navigation. He desired to know if the government had made sufficiently strong representations on the subject to the Dominion authorities. Seconded by Mr. Ladner, and carried.

Mr. T. Davie moved: "That a select committee be appointed, with power to call for persons, books and papers, to inquire into and report to the House upon the conduct of the last general election in the city, and whether any obliterated ballot papers were supplied to any of the electors thereat, and under what circumstances. Such committee to consist of Messrs. Beaven, Grant, Turner, Prior and the mover."

The mover said he was not actuated by any personal feeling, but was anxious to have an investigation into a matter of very great importance to the House. It was a matter seriously affecting election by ballot, and as neither Messrs. Beaven or Grant had moved in the matter he thought it was incumbent upon him to do so.

Mr. Turner seconded the motion.

Mr. Grant said when this question was before the House incidentally, he had said that it had been stated to him that a line had been drawn through Mr. Beaven's name on the ballot paper; he did not say that the name had been "obliterated" and objected to the use of the word in the resolution. The parties who had informed him of this fact would, no doubt, be prepared to substantiate the statement.

Mr. Davie amended the motion as suggested.

Mr. Beaven said the mover had not used the words in his motion which had been used in the House. What he had stated had been said with deliberation, and in expectation that the government would take the matter up. This was a question that the government should have moved in, and not have left it to a private member. He had not used the word obliterated, but had said that it was reported that ballots had been given out on which his name was apparently marked out.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought it was essential in the interest of good government that an investigation should take place. The government had no intention of allowing the matter to pass without taking action, and would have moved in the case had the member from Victoria not done so.

Mr. Bole was of opinion that however the government speakers might be reported in the *Colonist*, there was no doubt the opposition were not correctly reported by that paper as was evidently the fact that on numerous questions of privilege the inaccuracies of that journal's reports had been pointed out. He entirely agreed with the position that questions of this kind should be enquired into, and pointed out that had the opposition moved in the matter, as suggested, should have been done by the Attorney General, the motion should have been voted down, as had already been the case when they brought forward similar motions. He moved to amend the motion by adding thereto: "Whereas, The members from New Westminster city and district have stated in this House that the Provincial Secretary had informed the electors in June last, when prosecuting his canvass, that there was $150,000 of the dry dock refund still on hand for expenditure on the mainland," &c., that the said statements be at the same time enquired into.

Hon. Mr. Robson said he never made the statement attributed to him; what he had said was that $102,000 of the dock money was still to come to the mainland, from year to year, but he did not say that it was in the treasury, as no one knew better than myself that it was not there.

Mr. Semlin—How did you arrive at the amount?

Hon. J. Robson—I got it from the auditor. The statement was not made for the purpose of influencing the elections.

Mr. Bole said he distinctly heard the Provincial Secretary say, in the City of New Westminster, that the sum of one hundred thousand was in the treasury to the credit of the mainland. He would not accuse him of misrepresenting, but he certainly had a very convenient way of forgetting what he had said.

Mr. Ladner said he also, at several meetings, had heard the Provincial Secretary make the statement which he now denied.

Mr. Orr had distinctly heard the Provincial Secretary, at several meetings, say there was one hundred thousand dollars in the treasury, and at Surrey he said $102,000. At Surrey, Maple Ridge, Chilliwhack, Port Moody, Moodyville and New Westminster, that statement was made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dansmuir said if the hundred thousand was not in the treasury it was a long season, and the members for New Westminster should be glad to know that they had that sum to expend. They should keep the Finance Minister to his words.

Hon. Mr. Dick said the two motions were distinct, and no good could come from intensifying the charge against the Provincial Secretary. He would vote against the amendment and for the motion. He moved an amendment to the amendment, which was ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker on the ground that it was not germane to the original motion.

Mr. Semlin pointed out that a reversal in any way of resolutions with different ballot papers, and both should be enquired into.

The debate was continued at length, and on a vote being taken Mr. Bole's amendment was defeated, the original motion being carried by a vote of 14 to 8.

MOUNT DOUGLAS.

Mr. John moved for correspondence between the government and the Victoria council respecting the transfer of Mount Douglas reserve, Victoria district, to the latter corporation. Carried.

THE MINES.

The report of the mines, up to 31st December, 1888, was laid on the table.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

An act to amend the qualification and registration of voters' act, 1876, was read a first time.

CARIBOO TIMBER.

Mr. Cowan asked—Have any timber leases or grants in the Cariboo district been applied for; and if so, by whom; and for what extent?

Hon. Attorney-General—There have been no applications for timber leases in the Cariboo district.

PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

Mr. Higgins asked—Is it the intention of the government to place a sum on the estimates for the current year to provide for the erection of a suitable building for parliamentary purposes?

Hon. Attorney-General—It is not.

House adjourned at 5:45.

ELEVENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p.m.

Prayers by Rev. Mr. Beanlands.

RETURNS.

Hon. J. Robson presented a return of all timber lands alienated.

The Attorney General presented the lease of the Kootenay Reclamation Co.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Bole said, as usual, the Colonist had reported his remarks inaccurately. He was credited with saying that the Provincial Secretary had stated that $300,000 of dry dock money was unexpended; the figure he had mentioned was $100,000.

Mr. Beaven called attention to inaccuracies in the printed record of yesterday's proceedings in regard to the amendment moved by Mr. Bole, and the amendment thereto. The resolution as carried was totally at variance with the journals as printed.

A discussion ensued on the point raised, participated in by Messrs. Bole, Davie, Dansmuir, Semlin and others, after which the Speaker ruled that the votes and proceedings were a true record of what had taken place, with a trifling exception.

Mr. T. Davie's bill intituled "An Act respecting the estates, and to control the civil rights, of imbeciles and habitual drunkards," was introduced and read a first time.

Mr. T. Davie moved: "That a select committee be appointed, with power to call for persons, books and papers, to enquire into and report to the House upon the working of the "Small Debts Act," passed at the last session of the House."

The mover said he had learned that in some cases the act had worked well, in others disastrously, and in a few it had not worked at all. At Nanaimo it had been found to operate very successfully, while in Victoria it had not been put into operation at all. He thought there was something radically wrong either in the act or in those who were charged with its administration. Until there is a proper county court system in the province this act should be made workable and be enforced.

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. J. F. Sinclair, of Port Moody, is in the city. He reports that 600 tons of ice has been harvested and stored by him for the fresh fish export business of next summer.

Mr. Thomas Mowat, Fisheries Inspector for British Columbia, was a passenger by the Louise last night. He reports having deposited 500,000 salmon ova in the Nanaimo and Cowichan rivers lately. There are 4,000,000 in the hatchery, which will be deposited in the several streams of the province shortly, all of which are in splendid condition.

Mr. John Porter Mowat, of Campbellton, New Brunswick, brother to Mr. Thos Mowat, of New Westminster, arrived from the east a few days ago. Mr. Mowat is engaged in the lumber and fish trade, and is so well pleased with British Columbia that he purposes removing to New Westminster and engaging in the latter business. He returns east in a few days to close up his business at Campbellton.

Mr. J. P. Mowat, of Campbellton, N. B., is in the city. Mr. Mowat is engaged in the fish and lumber business and visits the coast with a view to embarking in these lines here. He is pleased with the country, and although the climate is not that of Italy at present still it forms a marked contrast as compared with that of the great Northwest, through which he passed last week, where the glass indicated 55° below zero. Even in the Pullman sleepers the frost was intense. While the train on which he was a passenger, was laying on one of the sidings one of the passengers dropped off the platform, and before he could be picked up his hands became frozen up to the second joint. Mr. Mowat never experienced anything like it on the Atlantic seaboard. He will remain in the city for a few days.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. Gideon Robertson intends proceeding to the mainland in the morning.

Mr. D. Kerr, of Beakman & Kerr, Nanaimo oatmeal mills, is in the city.

Mr. D. R. Brown, general passenger and freight agent of the C. P. R., on the coast went to Portland this morning by the Sound steamer.

Charitable Works.

Last week at Nanaimo Mrs. Wm. Raybould, wife of the late Wm. Raybould M. P. P., was handed a check for $2,000 by Messrs. M. Wolfe and W. C. Halleck, of Nanaimo Lodge, No. 18, A. O. U. W., being the amount of the policy secured in the order by the deceased.

This makes the second disbursement of $2,000 at Nanaimo within a short time—Mrs. Dr. Clinnes having been benefitted to that amount on the death of her husband a short time ago.

I believe in the view of the Moderate Protectionists—an ample advantage to the home manufacturer. Free Trade, as I have repeatedly explained, is for us impossible, and the issue is whether the present tariff is perfect, or defective and unjust. Hon. Edward Blake on the Tariff question.

Mr. A. B. Thorn, official photographer of the C. P. R., has gone to England to secure some special lens for the purpose of taking large mountain views. Last summer Mr. Thorn took some 150 handsome views along the C. P. R. route through the Rockies, and he will return to Europe again in the spring.

OUR MINING INDUSTRY

Favorable Report by the Minister of Mines

Showing an Increased Output—Encouraging Prospects.

The Minister of Mines submitted his annual report to the Assembly on Monday afternoon. It shows a decided improvement to the gold yield in several districts. The value of gold exported by the banks during 1888 is given as follows: Bank of British Columbia, $374,398; Bank of British North America, $48,518; Garesche, Green & Co., $230,127; total, $753,043, or an excess of $160,000 over 1885. Adding one-fifth for the gold exported privately, the total yield is set down at $903,000, which is over one hundred thousand dollars in excess of the highest yield for the three preceding years.

CARIBOO.

Mr. John Bowron, Richfield, reports that in alluvial mining there is little worthy of mention. A remarkably dry season and a further decrease in the mining population has had the effect of diminishing the yield, but in proportion to the number engaged the product is not less than in 1885. There is a decrease in the number of Chinese. On Williams Creek and its tributaries the output has been nearly equal to that of last year. The Forest Rose Co. has reached bed rock and obtained very good pay; no doubt it will yield good returns for the next 15 or 20 years. The Nason Co. has not yet succeeded in getting into their claim, owing to the pressure of the water. They will put up a saw mill and cut timber for a flume, which they will put down for a considerable distance above and below their shaft. On Cunningham Creek, Chinese made a fortunate strike in the hill, four men taking out from $20 to $50 per day to the hand. The discovery, however, is not considered to be of importance. What may prove an important discovery was made late in the season about eighty miles to the northeast of Barkerville by George Isaacs, Robert Buchanan, Arthur Johnson, K. McLeod and N. Wilson. If the report is confirmed by an actual working test, a rush in that direction will take place before another year has passed. The region referred to is most probably the source from which the bars on the upper Fraser derived their deposits. The yield for the district is thus estimated: Barkerville, $96,000; Lightning, $54,800; Quesnellemouth, $45,500; Keithley, $22,000; amount from time statistics were collected, $15,000; amount of which no account was obtainable, $15,000. Reference is made to the quartz mines, which is looking up, some sixty odd locations having been recorded within the last three months. Mr. Wm. Craib reported to Mr. Bowron: "I have been but a short time here, but up to the present I have made 22 assays of ore from different ledges, the lowest $27 and the highest $75.23; average of the total, $46.30. The assays were from pulp taken from crushing of four to six pounds. There is from 30 to 50 per cent of sulphurets in most of the quartz of the district.

Mr. W. Stephenson reports the season at Keithley and Williams' Lake as an unusually dry one, and the yield about the same as last year.

CASSIAR.

Mr. Crimp reports an increase in the product over last year, and but for the continued rains the increase would have been larger. On Dease Creek the increase was the largest. The white men have been working in the bars and some of them have done well. The yield has been: Lakelon, $41,460; McDame, $22,150. Three white men, Messrs. Hilton, Sansbury and Beedy, prospected Muddy River, 90 miles east of Sylvester's Landing. The bars were covered; but on one occasion two of them rocked out $100 in one day and on another one man rocked out $140 in seven days. The gold was fine and had to be saved with quicksilver. Mr. Crimp recommends an appropriation to assist three or four men to prospect this district. The number of men wintering in the mining portion of the district is twenty-nine white and about seventy Chinamen.

SKEENA.

Mr. A. Graham reports an unfavorable season at Lorne Creek, where the high water seriously retarded operations. Two streams in the Upper Skeena, and one near Kishagas are believed to contain gold in paying quantities.

KOOTENAY.

Mr. G. M. Sproat says the Big Bend district was not opened practically, until August, so that it would not be correct to speak of a season's mining in the usual sense. The outlook is good and miners are pleased with the prospects. In this sub-division there are recorded 58 placer and 77 mineral claims. Beyond work necessary to hold the claims, quartz mining is at a standstill. The reports in regard to the Silver King mine have been greatly exaggerated. Work is being carried on at Carne's, McCullough and French creeks, and there is plenty of untried ground. On Carne's, one company on shallow bedrock made $8 to $10 per day to a man and occasionally three times that. On French Creek equally favorable results have been secured. On McCullough Creek one company has a tunnel 1000 feet in length and bedrock has not yet been reached. In the Illecillewaet division sixty mineral claims have been recorded, mostly silver-bearing rock. Considerable quantities of ore has been sent to England and different parts of the States. A copy of an assay of ores from a group of these veins made by an American capitalist who proposes to return in the spring, gave the following results in silver to the ton: $125.25, $175.83, $54.05, $30, $84.08, $60.08, $93, $939, $41.68 and $364.77.

Mr. Vowell reports that owing to the great drought the hydraulic claims on Wild Horse Creek could not be worked to advantage. The total yield of the South Kootenay division amounts to $30,000, which would have been doubled had the season been favorable. No discoveries of placer mines have been made. On Findlay Creek, Cochrane & Brady have built a house, constructed an extensive ditch, erected a sawmill, and procured hydraulic pipes, a giant, etc., and will be in full operation next season.

LILLOOET.

Mr. Sones reports the product of this district as $132,000, which is a large increase. Of this amount $57,000 is reported by Mr. A. W. Smith, and is from Bridge River, Gaysook Creek and the Fraser. On Cayoosh, the Chinese have recorded 190 claims and white miners 16. This creek is within an hour's walk of Lillooet, and has been passed by for a quarter of a century. Full information is furnished of the work done on the Big Slide mine, in which the greatest confidence is expressed, as well as in the quartz resources of the district. Messrs. Ward and Gould's report of their prospecting expeditions is included, and show that the district is full of valuable quartz ledges. The report of Mr. Henderson on the Big Slide mine is, showing eighteen assays also published.

TEXADA.

Mr. Wm. Dodd reports the yield of Scotch Creek as $21,000. Thirty quartz claims have been located at Stamp Lake. Mr. Bonson, of Lasqueti has succeeded in inducing English capitalists to invest in some of these mines.

OKANAGAN.

Mr. W. Dowdney reports a revival on Cherry creek, prospecting on Kettle river and favorable returns from Monashee quartz ledge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Tunstall gives the yield of Similkameen district as $230,000. Granite creek has paid from $3 to $20 per day to the man. One hundred white men and one hundred and fifty Chinese are working in the mines.

COAL.

The output of coal was 326,693, a decrease of about 40,000 tons from 1885.

MEN EMPLOYED.

Throughout the whole province 1080 whites and 2067 Chinese and Indians were directly employed in the mines.

NICOLA MINING LANDS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

I notice that your issue of the 11th inst. contains a letter from W. D. P., which professes to be meant as a reply to mine of the 21st January. It appears to be a clumsy and unsatisfactory apology for his apology of a shaft on his mineral claim, near Stump Lake, and an uncouth and ungracious semi-correction, and part repetition of his previous erroneous statements relating to the Nicola Mining and Milling Company. W. D. P. has to admit that the extraordinary hole he has made is a "neigh" and "crooked" piece of business, but he thinks there is an advantage in crookedness. He claims that there is more hole than I inferred from the rock at the mouth of it, and he seemed annoyed that I did not allow him more rope. I assure him that he is welcome to an extra length—if he will only make a good use of it. If, as W. D. P. states, one, "cannot tell the size of a hole in the ground by looking at the material taken therefrom," I am disposed to believe that it is not improbable that in two mining seasons he has succeeded in making a hole in the ground 35 feet deep, and I think it is a pity that it has been so mismade as to be quite worthless for a working shaft. From W. D. P.'s own statement, and calculations of time taken and cost, it appears that all the work done in 1885 and 1886 upon his hole is the above mentioned 33 foot hole—allowing him between seven and eight months for intervals of rest in his arduous labors about his raise! I repeat he have been one inch per day! As W. D. P. says that he had sometimes one, and sometimes two men working for him it is evident that he must have been rather an obstruction than an assistance to the work. Now as to cost, figuring an estimate on W. D. P.'s estimates of the first four feet by one man, in one day, and gradually increasing in cost until at 30 feet down, six inches in one day by two men, I find that it approximates to one foot per day, for one man, which makes the cost of his hole, at $3 per day, $90. As to legally hold his claim an expenditure upon it of $200 is required of him in 1888 and $100 in 1889, and affidavits had to be made by him that he had expended that amount of money or labor. I am at a loss to conceive how he can reconcile his affidavits with his conscience. There are unfortunately people who will say anything, and swear anything regardless of truth, if it suits them. For the reputation of Nicola I hope that W. D. P. at least draws the line when swearing. W. D. P. in explanation of the trivial work done on his ledge, states that he has fenced in forty acres, put up a three-staff stable and erected a wheel, etc., the mining utility of which is not apparent on land a mile and a half away from his claim. If W. D. P. refers to the mineral act he will see that the expenditure to hold a claim is required upon "the claim itself." The act generously construed may permit his little blacksmith shop to count as work on his claim, and so prevent it being abandoned ground, although W. D. P. evidently thinks differently, or he would in estimating the outlay of the Nicola Mining and Milling Co., have credited them with the solid structures in the way of buildings they have upon their property. I am far from desiring to belittle W. D. P.'s mining work, trivial, primitive and useless though it be. To do so would make it almost laviable. Mining developments are too few in British Columbia to incline one to attempt to hide the most insignificant of them. W. D. P. may be an excellent surveyor, but unfortunately he has not heeded the saying which he was kind enough to favorably recommend to my attention, namely, "let every cobbler stick to his last." The consequences that he has taken up with an occupation for which he is not qualified with the result that he is a detriment, and somewhat of a nuisance, as regards the mineral development of this province. If W. D. P. possessed the gift of seeing himself as others see him, and was not so completely wrapped up in unconscious ignorance, he would know how grotesquely ridiculous he makes himself by posing as a mining oracle, and sitting in judgment on the Nicola Mining and Milling Co., who have done everything worth mentioning that has so far been accomplished near Stump Lake, to bring into prominence and attract large English capital to the promising mines of Nicola. Not only does W. D. P. set himself up as a mining oracle but he assumes to himself the right to decide upon the titles of those having mineral claims. According to W. D. P. the Nicola Co. hold their ground "by means of a legal quibble, and far from honorable." Allow me to state that they hold their ground under the Mineral Acts of this province, and have complied faithfully and honorably with all their requirements and provisions. By some oversight of the Legislature it is nowhere mentioned that miners are to bow down before, and hold their claims by the grace of "Billy Pattersen." Until W. D. P. has this oversight corrected he must not be surprised, or feel annoyed, if miners and mining companies ignore his pretensions My previous statements, with regard to the aggregate depth of the shafts on the Nicola Co.'s claims, are strictly accurate. I will not trespass upon your space by again repeating them. Unlike W. D. P. who stopped hole-making altogether when reaching a depth at which it began to be expensive, the Nicola Company sank shafts over fifty and 60 feet deep and proved their veins mineralized "to that depth. The oracle declares that the tunnel work must count for nothing. What the mineral act states is the money or labor expended in constructing a tunnel to develop a lode or vein shall be deemed to have been expended on such lode or vein." W. D. P. is so much off his base, and so transparently nonsensical that I feel I owe you an apology for referring to him at such length. I have done so mainly with the object of teaching him the wisdom of minding his own business and leaving that of other people alone. I hope that he will learn to realize that there is some common sense in the proverb that those "who live in glass houses should not throw stones," and will give up his objectionable habit of shying at the windows of others at any rate, until he makes some protection for his own. Nicola surely is a large enough mineral district to hold W. D. P., the Nicola Company and many hundreds of others, and I will add that it needs, and is deserving of something better for its development than the misdirected, and I regret to have to say, malicious efforts of your correspondent, W. D. P.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

Happenings from Beyond the Atlantic—Political and War-like News.

The Great Crowned Heads of Europe Sounding the Czar.

The Sultan and Portugal.

London, Feb. 14—Advices from Zanzibar state that the Sultan has refused to comply with the demand of the Portuguese government of Mozambique to surrender the territory claimed by Portugal, but he has recognized an Anglo-German agreement, and has referred the matter to the friendly powers. Portugal has on this account ruptured her diplomatic relations with the Sultan, and has hauled down the Portuguese flag from the consulate at Zanzibar. In addition to this, a number of Portuguese men-of-war have proceeded to Tunga, the bombardment of which is threatened.

The Queen's Speech.

The House of Commons, this morning, resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment offered by Esslemont, Liberal, in favor of an inquiry into the condition of farm laborers in Scotland, was rejected 198 to 93. An amendment offered by Mr. Campbell in favor of local government in Scotland and other parts of the kingdom, was withdrawn after a discussion.

Goschen Elected.

Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was elected member of Parliament for St. George's Hanover Square on the 9th inst. The vote stood: Goschen, 3,762; Hayaman (Gladstonian), 1,545. At the last election in this district Lord Algernon Percy, who resigned in order to allow Goschen to run, was returned without opposition.

The minority on the Parnell Amendment included four Liberal ex-cabinet ministers, and most, but not all, of the Gladstonian rank and file.

The division on the Parnell Amendment was disappointingly large.

The foreign office has a dispatch from Cape Town, denying the truth of the report that Dr. Emil Holub and his party has been massacred.

British troops in India will be armed with repeating rifles, and the Martini rifles will be transferred to the Sepoys.

The American cardinals arrived at Rome on the 13th inst. Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, accompanies them.

Warlike preparations continue to be carried out in Germany.

Herr Krupp has issued a stirring appeal to his 20,000 employes to vote for the septennate.

Reports are current that Emperor William is in a very weak condition.

Official reports of the Italian troops in the Soudan have been received at Rome.

Advices from Mandalay say that the rebel leader, Thanbe, of Woonthoo, refused to surrender and is destroying the villages where the inhabitants are suspected of inclining toward the British.

The German Press.

Berlin, Feb. 14—The *Post* says, in reply to the inquiry by Deputy Eynern in the Landing as to whether war was probable, that Bismarck said: "You know quite as much as I do. We live in a state of peace, but look at the French preparations at building barracks, the position of General Boulanger, the constant outcry of the French Patriot Leagues during the last sixteen years. Then consider what we have to fear from France." The *Post* recommends that the Germans who desire to know the position of the French on the frontier to study the map prepared by Major Frobenius, and published at Stuttgart, which shows between Paris and the eastern frontier the troops of line combined with the present reserves, forming an effective force of 600,000 which can be tripled in a few days. *Germany* denies that Winthorst kept secret Cardinal Jacobini's letter and asserts that the first letter was made known to the Center leaders only through the press.

Francis Joseph.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—Herr Tisza, the Hungarian premier, arrived here yesterday afternoon and is now conferring with the Emperor. He attended a meeting of the Council of Ministers called to consider the question of an early assembling of the delegations and the amounts of credit to be asked.

The staff of the Steyr rifle factory has been quadrupled and work been given to other factories. Repeating rifles cannot be supplied for the whole army until the end of May.

Sounding the Czar.

Paris, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that Gen. Von Schweitzig, the German Ambassador to Russia, recently sounded the Czar as to whether he would remain neutral in the event of war between Germany and France, and that the Czar refused to make any engagement respecting the matter.

Will Issue a Manifesto.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—The *Vossiche Zeitung* says that Emperor William will issue a manifesto on the 19th inst. The Government hopes that the interest of its appearance will prevent its discussion by the press.

The fort erected at Camberzeld, as an exact duplicate of the French frontier forts, was destroyed in forty-eight hours by the new explosive.

25,000,000 Florins Wanted.

Vienna, Feb. 14.—The Council of Ministers has decided that the delegations shall meet on March 1st. The government will ask a credit of 25,000,000 florins to complete the military supplies, also an extra credit, not exceeding the former, which will only be utilized if the political situation continues threatening.

A California Rain Storm.

Mencham, Feb. 14.—The rain for the past twenty hours has been unusually steady and heavy. The streams are overflowing part of the valley, covering great breadths of land planted to wheat with water. The rain ceased falling about 4 this afternoon, though appearances indicate that the rain is not over.

From Grimes it is learned that the levee broke two miles below here, at Brownings. A large volume of water is pouring through the aperture, which is nearly fifty feet wide. Thousands of acres will be inundated. Another break occurred just opposite and is now over 300 feet wide.

Elected by Acclamation.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—The following members of the new Quebec government were elected to-day by acclamation: Mercier, premier and attorney-general; Gagnon, secretary; Duhamel, solicitor-general; Shehyn, treasurer; Matthews, commissioner of agriculture and public works.

—The Stowe-Skinner foot race at Portland has ended in a row and all bets are in abeyance. The former was engaged in a "put up" race here a short time ago.

ORGANS.

We have a few Organs left, which we will sell cheap to clear them out.

R. T. Williams's Co.

PIANOS.

We have a few Pianos left on hand, which we will sell CHEAP

Williams's Co.

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months, and Premiums Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION for this paper in every locality of the LARGER TOWNS AND CITIES, the undersigned have decided to give a costly premium to whoever shall secure a large number of subscribers from his locality during the months of January and February. The Premium is devoted to the interest of the ladies, it is full of happiness and general information and will be sent, postage paid, to any address on receipt of the subscription price. Those who intend to secure one of the Premiums should send the subscription and name of Premium selected, as the supply is limited, and the Premium will be distributed in the order in which the subscriptions are received

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 14, 1886.

CURVATURES ON THE ESQUIMALT RAILWAY.

The discussion on Mr. BEAVEN'S motion for the production of papers upon this subject elicited some very important points which may prove valuable to the residents of Vancouver Island in the near future. He pointed out, in the first place, that the contractors for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway received unusually favorable terms for building it; that the province ostensibly transferred to the Dominion government in trust for that purpose a strip of land 140 miles long by a width of 20 miles, on the east coast of the island, for the building of a road 75 miles in length, and that the Dominion government gave also to the company $750,000 in cash. The land grant included the most valuable coal deposits on the Pacific Coast; that the company consisted of four residents of the United States and three of the province; that four out of the seven are the "Railway Kings" of California, the owners of the Southern and Central Pacific Railway; and of the three provincial owners, one was a member of the Legislative Assembly (Mr. DUNSMUIR)—a strong supporter of the SMITHE-ROBSON government—and the others, his son-in-law and son. That the bargain to build the road was between the Provincial Assembly, the Dominion Parliament, and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, and that the contract finally made was in the form of a statute. That this contract expressly stated that the maximum curvature was not to be of a less radius than 800 feet, or a minimum degree of curves of 7 degrees; that the company located their line in compliance with the above conditions and submitted the plan and profiles for the approval of the Governor General in Council; that they were approved and returned to the President of the Railway, and construction commenced; that the contract was a specific engagement, that the company would not exceed certain grades, or have curves of less than a particular standard; that the curvature could not be legally changed except by statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. Mr. DUNSMUIR, who was building the road *changed the curvature without any authority;* he changed it from a fixed minimum of seven degrees very largely indeed. The Minister of Railways and Canals stated in the House of Commons that there were forty-five curves exceeding the maximum curve fixed by statute. Upon inspection of the work, after a large portion had been done, the Dominion government declined to pay any portion of the $750,000, contribution; Mr. TRUTCH giving it as his opinion that an expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars would be entailed upon the company by reconstructing the work; that the company had placed itself under great risk and had acted unwarrantably. Mr. BEAVEN pointed out that it had been stated in the discussion that took place in the House of Commons that the American citizens engaged in the enterprise had undoubtedly sufficient wealth within themselves to commence and carry through the work on the lines indicated in the specification, and still be able to complete the work within the time specified by the contract, but that the result of such action on their part would most likely be the ruin of those British Columbians who had taken the work in hand. It will thus be observed that the situation was critical, and the sequence shows the value to Mr. DUNSMUIR of a pliant government in British Columbia. But although pliant, the government lacked brains, and have, as usual, made a mess of the entire business. Mr. BEAVEN has evidently probed the transaction to the bottom; he showed that the Provincial Minister had made serious misstatements to the Legislature last session when introducing the now famous resolution agreeing to the change of curvature. That resolution was introduced on April 3d, the Minister stating that he had just received a telegram from Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL asking that assent of the Legislature to a change in the curvature be obtained. Mr. BEAVEN pointed out that the Minister of Justice of Canada had stated in the House of Commons that the concession as asked for by the railway company was being made *on motion of the government of British Columbia.* He also proved by the Sessional papers of Canada, from a dispatch signed by Lieutenant-Governor CORNWALL, that Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL'S telegram was *dated February 25th,* 1886, so that the Provincial government were made aware of the Dominion government's wishes at least five weeks before they placed the matter so hurriedly before the Local Assembly; and that the Provincial Government had telegraphed its concurrence to the change officially on the 15th March, 1886. Mr. BEAVEN further pointed out that neither an order-in-council, or resolution of the Assembly, can change a statute. So the whole affair is a bungle of the worst kind. This, however, is not the only blunder, for by Judge HENRY'S decision in the Farwell case, transfers of land by the Province to the Dominion Government are void, the Dominion Government not being a corporation capable of holding or transferring land; so that the fee of the land is still vested in the Province. Also, that if the contractors have not built [illegible]

MR. BLAKE AND THE MANUFACTURERS.

The pronunciamento by the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE in the course of his speech at Malvern, in East York, and in Montreal last week, of his views on the tariff as affecting the National Policy, has completely baffled the Conservatives. The N. P. was to be the rally cry of that party; it was again to be the shibboleth by which they were to secure a fresh lease of power. The repeated charge of an hostile attitude to the fiscal policy of the country, by his detractors, at last drew from the leader of the opposition a distinct, positive definition of his views thereon, and a declaration as to what course he will adopt when in a position to dictate a policy to the country. When we say that it has completely floored the prohibitory tariff advocates we state all. Manufacturers are now assured that they are equally as safe in the hands of the Liberals as with those of their opponents, for Mr. BLAKE has offered to the manufacturers of Canada all that reasonable men have any right to expect. If they want anything more than he has promised them, they want more than what they have any honest right to. It is for them to take his offer, or leave it. We believe he knows what he is talking about when he says that he and his party will win in the Dominion elections, whether they have the assistance of the manufacturers or not. The reports from Montreal, Brockville, Gananoque, Belleville, Brantford, London, Guelph, Kingston, Peterboro', Hamilton, Galt, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, and other places go to show that a large proportion of the manufacturers support Mr. BLAKE. In proof of this merely needs to be stated that many prominent manufacturers, hitherto leading spirits in the Manufacturer's Association of Ontario, have withdrawn, declining to make any further contributions to the funds of that association, which were used ostensibly to protect its interests, but in reality to corrupt the constituencies. The following address presented to Mr. BLAKE last week in Brockville, and to which is attached the signatures of the leading manufacturers in that town, is the clearest possible proof that a desertion of no mean magnitude is taking place from the Conservative ranks. As there are many in this city familiar with that town, its industries, and business men, we give the full text of the address:

To the Hon. Edward Blake, Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the late Parliament of Canada.

SIR—As humble representatives of that much discussed class, the manufacturers, we beg to tender you a most hearty welcome on this the occasion of your first visit to our town. We beg, sir, to assure you that we view with satisfaction your well defined disposition on all matters pertaining to the good of our country. We also wish to assure you that your declaration on the tariff question commends itself to us as that best calculated to develop and guarantee the permanency of our home industries and afford remunerative employment to the laboring classes. Placing, as we do, implicit confidence in your hands, believing that they will be administered in such a manner as will conduce to the prosperity and welfare of all. We beg of you to accept the assurance of our most profound respect. (Signed) The James Smart Manufacturing Company, Brockville, John M. Gill, President; G. R. Cossitt & Bro.; The J. M. Ham Manufacturing Company, limited, N. R. Marshall, President; Keeves & Marshall; A. G. Mcinnis & Sons; Moore & Kehoe; Bourke & Mooney; B. R. Woods; R. B. Wright & Co.; Dominion Wringer Co.; T. J. B. Harding; W. D. Chapman & Co.; Tacy Bros.; Jas. Cumming; Geo. W. Bishop; A. Odell; T. A. Hibbard; Bush & McCormack.

MR. BLAKE IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal journals of the early part of the present month contain full reports of Mr. BLAKE'S great speech in Queen's Hall, in that city, on the 1st inst. Concerning the effort which was one of the best of his life, the *Herald* says that "perhaps the most effective and most perfect unfolding of a plain but lamentable tale was Mr. BLAKE'S concise but almost dramatic recital of the events that led to the tragedies in the Northwest. His exposition of Canada's expectation with a vast territory suddenly acquired, of her duties in the premises, of that which common sense, common justice, and the representations of those familiar with the country united to demand, was most lucidly explained. The way in which warning after warning had been neglected, petition after petition disregarded, and advice spurned, the criminal apathy with which danger, even when forced under the notice of the government, had been treated, the positive refusal to be guided by the urgent recommendations of their own officers, or to move a step even while the murmur of rebellion was beginning to echo at Ottawa, were made clear beyond rebuttal, and contrasted with the hurried and nervous anxiety to do something, no matter whether right or wrong, which the government evinced when six years of neglect and injustice had brought the storm about their ears. The vast audience that were assembled last night in the Queen's Hall, listening with utmost attention to this story of the Northwest, had probably never before realized the extent of the misgovernment that had occurred in the distant part of Canada, and their enthusiastic endorsement of Mr. BLAKE'S censure showed how deeply the narrative, short as it was, had sunk into their hearts. A more complete brushing away of the silly theories that the halfbreeds had nothing to complain of, would be hardly possible; and the opinion of the audience on the subject of the government suppression of public documents was not to be mistaken. To say that Mr. BLAKE was cheered to the echo, but imperfectly describes the enthusiasm with which many of his remarks were received. The people, or as many of them as could get in, had come to hear from Mr. BLAKE himself; to their understanding he appealed, and from their hearts he got his answer."

MR. MERCIER'S majority in the Quebec Assembly is now put down at [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. ANDERSON, a representative of the district, moved a nonsensical resolution about a bonded warehouse, but with the exception of himself there was not a member who would speak in its support. As pointed out by several of the members, who are merchants, the object sought to be obtained would be accomplished in the ordinary course of business, whenever the requirements of trade developed the fact that a warehouse of the magnitude, or for the purpose was a necessity. Government interference and competition in the storage business was one of the last things the business men of Victoria were anxious for. The motion was seconded by Mr. HIGGINS, who is quite as Utopian in several other directions as is the well-meaning but wretchedly informed member for Victoria District. In deference to the unanimous hostility of the members, the resolution, which cost its framer many hours of profound study, was withdrawn. It might with advantage be taken up by the mock parliament, where theoretical rather than practical legislation is debated for the amusement and improvement of budding orators, and we would suggest to Mr. ANDERSON the propriety of so disposing of it.

Mr. BEAVEN moved to have two petitions for private bills printed. Mr. THEO. DAVIE objected, and asked that the motion be made to apply to all petitions. An amendment was accordingly moved by Mr. GRANT providing for the printing of all petitions, and Mr. DAVIE voted against both. Consistency, thou art a jewel!

The Attorney-General asked the House, instead of Mr. DUNSMUIR, for permission to introduce a bill relating to the practice of the Supreme Court. Mr. BEAVEN called attention to this act of independence upon the part of the government, when the member from Nanaimo again flew off the handle, and went to talking about "fools" and "me," etc. A mad bull could not become more enraged at a red flag than does King Coal when the leader of the opposition has occasion to mention his name. We really hope Mr. DUNSMUIR will make an effort to behave himself while in the House.

A big batch of questions were replied to, after which the House for want of something to do adjourned until Monday.

Our florid friend from Lillooet, whose trenchant satire is irresistible, entered a solemn protest against the valuable time of the House being wasted in debate, but was as silent as a clam when the government moved to adjourn for two days. Of such is the kingdom of politicians.

THE POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.

The Toronto *Week* is of opinion that the final triumph of the Liberals in Quebec cannot fail to be a serious blow to the followers of Sir JOHN MACDONALD. Not only does the change in the position of politics there throw all the patronage and influence into the hands of his opponents, but it presents him as beaten where he had hitherto commanded success, and where to be believed to command success is everything. A defeated party in the French Province is not like the Old Guard on the evening of Waterloo. It seems also as if the ship of Dominion Conservatism is likely to suffer more than was supposed from the wash of the storm in which the barque of Ontario Conservatism was wrecked. The Roman Catholic hierarchy has nimbly transferred its support from the winning side in the Province to what it deems to be the winning side in the Dominion; but the notice, it appears, is too short for some of the laity, who are likely to vote now as they voted six weeks ago. A sense of increased peril has certainly been creeping over the Conservatives within the last few days, and the admission that the contest will be close is now heard from Conservative lips. Sir JOHN appeals to his phalanx of protected manufacturers, and in them probably he may confide. True, the Liberals have accepted the N. P., but it is with a wry face, and on the somewhat hollow pretext that the increased expenditure has rendered the tariff necessary for revenue purposes, whereas Protection is a sacrifice of revenue. The manufacturers, and all whom they may influence, will prefer to adhere to the author of their tariff, unless it should appear to them that victory has left his standard, in which case they may think it wisest to conciliate the coming powers. Protectionism has its political as well as its economical consequences. It calls into existence a powerful and compact body of capitalists, dependent on state support, and ready to maintain in power any government which will continue that support without reference to other questions or the general welfare of the nation. There can be no shadow of doubt that political purity, at all events, is on the side of a revenue tariff.

MR. MERCIER, the new Liberal Premier of Quebec, will lose no time in cancelling the grants of land to those railway companies which have failed to comply with the conditions upon which such grants were made by the Legislature, and there are several of such corporations, in which speculating Tory M. P. P.'s have an interest. Speculators like those connected with the Gatineau Valley Company will be prevented from peddling their charters and subsidies around or locking up valuable enterprises until their demands for boodle are satisfied.

THE following statement, from a good Conservative quarter—the Ottawa *Journal*—is not without interest in a commercial community: [illegible]

THE GREATER BRITAIN.

London Quarterly Review on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Interesting Particulars as to Gradients—Transportation—Lachine Bridge.

Mention has already been made of the fact in these columns that in the London *Quarterly Review* for January there appeared an important article on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The full text of the paper has come to hand, from which we make the following selections:

GRADIENTS AND DISTANCE.

The three heavy grades in the mountains are all contained within three sections of, say, 20 miles each, a concentration that tends to great efficiency and economy to the working. Between Montreal and Winnipeg and a point close to the summit of the Rockies there is but one that exceeds 40 feet. Since July the schedule time between Montreal and Burrard's Inlet has been 136 hours, soon to be reduced to 120 hours; and this again, when the China and Australian mail service commences, will, we are promised, be reduced to 90 hours, or a through speed of 32 miles an hour. For making fast time, a comparison between the American and Canadian transcontinental railroads is most markedly in favor of the latter. On the Canadian Pacific, as we have seen, the heavy grades are all condensed within a short distance, whereas on the lines in the States they are stretched over hundreds of miles. Then, too, is the summit levels to be surmounted the Canadian line has an immense advantage. The Northern Pacific passes are respectively 3,940, 5,500 and 5,563 feet above sea level; those on the Union and Central Pacific are 6,160, 7,825 and 8,240 feet; while those on the Canadian Pacific are 1,996, 4,306 and 5,296 feet only.

In actual distance, too, across the continent Canada again has a considerable geographical advantage: the distance from Montreal to Vancouver being only 2,905 miles, whereas from New York to San Francisco it is 3,271 miles. And whereas the American roads making up the transcontinental line are owned and managed by several distinct companies, the whole traject from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific is under one undivided control. In carrying the Pacific and Atlantic mails to and from China, Japan, and Australia, the full benefit of having the line from end to end under one management, so that it can be kept clear, of shorter mileage, and of easier gradients will then be felt.

THE SHORT LINE.

The "Short Line" is to be completed by the winter of 1887-8, and the effect will be to bring St. John and Halifax 279 and 124 miles, respectively nearer to Montreal than they are by the present Intercolonial route. The Short Line will pass through the State of Main and will not be available for the transport of troops and winter material, but commerce can, by sealed cars and bonding arrangements, afford to disregard political boundaries.

A NEW WORLD'S WONDER.

We move quickly nowadays, and that which was deemed almost one of the world's wonders a few years ago is now thought little of, being superseded by something else which in most instances is better, and has also cost far less, than its predecessor. In 1860 the Prince of Wales formally opened the Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal. Crossing the St. Lawrence at one of the widest points, it is over 9,000 feet high; it took more than five years in building, and cost the Grand Trunk Company, it is said, over six millions of dollars. It was, in its day, a truly wonderful work. In January, 1886, the Canadian Pacific made a contract for the construction of a steel truss-bridge across the St. Lawrence and Lachine. There were to be fifteen stone piers, two of which stand in 27 feet of water running at the rate of about seven knots. There were to be two cantilever spans over the steamboat channel of 408 feet each, two deck spans of 270, eight of 240 feet; the whole length being 3,454 feet. It was late in April before the contractor for the masonry could get to work at the piers, which he was bound to finish by November 30th. A fortnight in advance of that time he reported the work accomplished. The bridge builders are close behind the masons, and by the time these words are in print it is expected that the Lachine bridge will be ready for the trains. The cost has not been made public, but it is said not to exceed £220,000. It is supposed that, at one time, when the work of construction was in full swing all along the line, as many as 25,000 men were employed upon it.

The land of "illimitable possibilities" is then referred to as well as the solution of the Indian problem.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FORESTS.

For lumber, too, about the future supply of which Americans are, not without reason, becoming anxious, the Canadian Pacific opens new districts near Lake Superior, in Keewatin, and above all, in British Columbia, whose forests are perhaps the finest in the world. The impetus given to mining industry, too, is already most marked: witness the extraordinary copper deposits near Sudbury, the silver ore that is rapidly making Port Arthur a large industrial center, and the gold wealth of the Kootenay district now for the first time made accessible. Add to this list the opening of a large reciprocal trade between the Dominion and Australia, and we have the principal results to Canada herself of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Passengers and mails from Halifax Halifax traveling by the west to the east will be carried to the Pacific coast in an equally short period—say, eleven days from London to Vancouver. A year ago the British government called for tenders for a mail service between Vancouver, Yokohama and Hongkong. The Canadian Pacific people had, no doubt, already seen the possibilities of that route, and promptly laid before the Imperial authorities a scheme, far in advance of what had been asked for. The Postmaster-General having proposed a 10½-knot service, the company pointed out that there would be no inducement for the Dominion authorities to secure a fast service on the Atlantic, or for their own trains to cross the continent at express speed, if time was thus to be thrown away on the Pacific, and they promptly offered an efficient 15-knot service across that ocean. This means that not only will the passage between England, Yokohama and Hongkong, which now, via Brindisi, occupies 40 to 41 and 33 and 35 days in either case, will be reduced to 23 and 21 days respectively; but that the British government would, in times of danger, command the services of several first-[illegible]

both, the Canadian Pacific becomes a strategic line of no little importance to the Empire. Vancouver is exceptionally well adapted for the purposes which Great Britain requires. The Pacific squadron, having its rendezvous in British Columbia waters, will no longer be cut off from its base, and dependent on a foreign country for even telegraphic communication with its own. The Admiral lying in Burrard's Inlet, which could itself easily be fortified, is in touch, by a wire that no foreigner handles, with Halifax, Bermuda, and Whitehall, and can draw men and supplies in a week from Halifax, in a fortnight from England itself. Across the Straits lie the coal mines of Nanaimo, whence comes the only good coal on the Pacific coast; and at Esquimault the Dominion has just completed a large dry dock, and has agreed, it is said, to erect defensive works.

THE FIRST THROUGH TRAIN.

In chronicling the suggestive fact that the first through train on the Canadian Pacific carried, in six days from Quebec to the Pacific, naval stores for Esquimalt, we do not wish to give undue prominence to the part which this railway can play in actual warfare, for in the peaceful development of commercial intercourse will lie its greatest triumphs. In this respect fuller use of the Pacific route to Australasia demands attention. Already we are told that a cable is to connect Vancouver with Australia and New Zealand via Honolulu; and with such an Atlantic service as we have anticipated, and a correspondingly fine service on the Pacific as will undoubtedly follow, one cannot but foresee that Australia will shortly be fortunate in possessing a mail service between London and Adelaide via Suez, and another between London and Brisbane via Canada, each covering the distance in about thirty-two days.

THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its bearing upon the Egyptian question, was grasped by the Deputy Whewell Professor of International Law, who, more than a year ago, wrote: "When the representatives of England come to the discussion of details (about the Suez Canal and Egypt) in the council chamber of the Powers, they will now be in a better position than a few months ago, owing to an event which is about to happen in a distant portion of the globe. I refer to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The importance of this railway can hardly be overestimated from an Imperial point of view." * * England's position with regard to the Egyptian question has been greatly altered by the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Suez Canal is still of the utmost importance to us, and as far as our commerce with the east is concerned there will, in all probability be little difference between the old state of things and the new.

A GREATER BRITAIN.

Anything that strengthens our position, that, by reducing time and distance, enables us to concentrate and most efficiently employ our necessarily scattered and somewhat limited forces, and that for commercial advantage as well as political security, brings the various component parts of Great Britain into closer relationship to each other, is an advance towards that most desirable object. And such a contribution to the welfare and unity of the Empire, and so to peaceful interests throughout the world, has Canada now most obviously made by the construction of her inter oceanic lines and by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Another Fool Who Didn't Know it Was Loaded.

At Albina, opposite Portland, on Thursday, Mrs. Mary Newton was shot and killed by E. W. James in the following manner, as told by himself: "I am employed at the Portland flouring mills, and also take care of beacons in the river, lighting them at night. About 4 o'clock I started to attend to my beacons, taking my gun, expecting to get a few ducks. I passed Mrs. Newton's house and stopped at George Armstrong's, he having said he would go with me, as he had done the night before. I went in the house, and while waiting for him I began laughing and talking with his wife and several other people. One of them, a man named Charley, a boarder at Mrs. Newton's, took up my gun and asked if it was loaded. I told him yes. It had two or three loads in it. He then asked me again seriously if it was loaded, and I told him so, for I thought it was not. I was sitting at this time at one side of the door and getting up from the chair, I said, 'give me the gun,' and turning to the door, I saw Mrs. Newton, who had one foot on the threshold. Thinking to frighten her I leveled the gun and pulled the trigger, the muzzle not being more than two feet from her breast. At the report of the gun Mrs. Newton fell, and not knowing what I did I ran to my own house, where I staid until the constable came, when I gave myself up."

On being examined it was found that a heavy load of duck shot had entered her left breast just above the heart, tearing a great hole two inches in diameter. Mrs. Newton was in the habit of taking milk to the Armstrongs, and had a pail of milk in her hand when the deplorable accident occurred. James is a man 28 or 30 years old and has a wife and one child. Mrs. Newton was about 60 years old, and leaves a large family, who are almost distracted over the affair.

Eastern News.

Mrs. Madae died a few days ago at Ottawa, aged one hundred and ten. Her baptismal certificate shows that she was born in 1777. Only a short time before her death she was bright and active, and had not a gray hair in her head.

The 18th Battalion, of Prescott county, Ont., has disbanded.

It has transpired that Big Bear was released owing to ill health.

The Crompton Corset factory, Montreal, was damaged by fire. The loss is $7000, which is covered by insurance. Fireman Ford was seriously injured by falling from a ladder.

Wm. Wade was stabbed to the heart in a drunken row at Hamilton Sunday night. His assailant escaped.

A pastoral from the Bishop of Huron read in the churches of that diocese last Sunday prohibits the raising of money for ecclesiastical and parochial purposes by raffling, throwing of dice, games of chance, or gambling of any kind, and all theatrical exhibitions.

The counsel for Arthur Pinel, the post office employee charged at Toronto with stealing letters, withdrew the plea of insanity, and the prisoner having pleaded guilty was sentenced to seven years in the Central prison.

B. Globensky, Montreal, law partner of Senator Lacoste, has taken action for two hundred thousand dollars damages against Hon. Wilfred Laurier for having stated that he tried to bribe Mr. Larochelle, M. P. P., for Dorchester, to support the Conservative government. [illegible]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

NINTH DAY—CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10th.

The motion of Mr. Anderson, about a bonded warehouse, was opposed by all the members and was finally withdrawn. It is not likely to appear again.

Mr. Beaven moved: "That the petition from McLeod Stewart and others, for leave to introduce a private bill, and the petition of Alex. McLean and others, for a similar purpose, be printed." Seconded by Mr. Bole.

Mr. Theo. Davie objected; the printing of petitions should be made general.

Mr. Grant moved in amendment that all petitions for leave to introduce private bills be printed.

Mr. Theo. Davie would not vote for either.

Mr. Bole liked consistency. Mr. Davie would not vote for the original motion because it was not general, and he would not vote for the amendment because it was too general!

On the vote being taken, amendment and resolution were both lost.

Hon. Mr. Davie asked leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act relating to the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court." Leave was granted, and the bill was read a first time.

Mr. Beaven said the Attorney-General should first have asked the member of Nanaimo for permission to introduce the bill.

Mr. Dunsmuir—If the member for Victoria would come to me for advice he would not make such a fool of himself.

Mr. Beaven—I am inclined to think the honorable gentleman is now making a fool of himself.

Mr. Allen raised a solemn protest against waste of time, caused by the opposition. [Oh.]

Mr. Beaven said such a remark came with bad grace from a supporter of the government. There was no important business yet brought before the House, and it was not the fault of the opposition if business was being delayed.

Mr. Baker moved: "That, whereas, it is expedient to amend certain clauses in the mining laws of the province, a select committee be appointed to consider the subject and report to the House, said committee to consist of Messrs. Orr, Mason, McLeese, Grant, Cowan, Allen, Davie and Baker."

Mr. Beaven hoped the committee would take up the question of employing Chinese in quartz mines. They have not yet had any opportunity of acquiring property in quartz mines, and such a possibility should be guarded against.

The motion carried.

Mr. Higgins moved "for copies of all correspondence relative to the calling of trans-Pacific steamships, carrying mails, at Victoria and Esquimalt." Seconded by Mr. Prior, and carried.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. Bole asked if any bonds under or in pursuance of the "Loan Act," 1886, had been issued or used? If so, in what manner?

Mr. J. Robson—No.

Mr. Bole asked: "What amount had the government to its debit or credit at the government bank on 31st December, 1886, and what was the cash balance in the Deputy Treasurer's hands at the same date?"

Hon. J. Robson—"Debit on current account, $203,728.07; credit on special deposit by Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company for fulfillment of bond, $25,000; cash balance in treasury, $2,080.55."

Mr. Bole asked: "What amount of taxes have been collected on suburban lands in the city of New Westminster since 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1886?"

Mr. J. Robson—$1,449.53, or thereabouts.

Mr. Bole asked what expenditure has been made for roads and bridges, suburban lands, New Westminster City, since 1st January, 1873?

Hon J. Robson—"No distinction has been observed in the expenditure on roads and bridges, beyond the limits of the boundary of the city of New Westminster in common with other portions of the district. The amount expended in those sections designated suburban lands cannot be ascertained."

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government to take any steps to provide a system of taking down short hand, and having printed, all debates and other proceedings of the House?

Attorney-General—"While fully concurring with the advantage of the proper reporting of debates, the government is not prepared to incur the considerable expense attendant upon it without the recommendation of the House."

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to Mechanics' Liens, and providing proper machinery to make lien rights practically available?

Attorney-General—It is not proposed to introduce legislation on the subject.

Mr. Bole asked—What is the amount of the receipts from the New Westminster Land Registry office for the year ended 31st December, 1886; also the expenditure incurred in respect of said office during said period?

Hon. J. Robson—Receipts $5,636.37; expenditure $3,749.82.

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government during this session to introduce legislation to increase taxation upon unoccupied and unimproved lands?

Attorney-General—The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Bole asked—Is it the intention of the government, during the present session to introduce any measures to amend the "Homestead Ordinance, 1867," and "Homestead Ordinance Amendment Act, 1873"?

Attorney-General—It is not the intention of the government to introduce legislation on the subject.

Mr. Beaven asked has any money been received by the government for leases or sales of land by the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company; if so, in what sum and for what property? Has a Crown grant been issued by the government to any purchaser of such land? Has any lease, sale, or other alienation of land been made by the above company with the consent of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or acting Commissioner of the district? Is the government aware of any other sale, lease, or alienation of land in the Kootenay district that has been made by the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Transportation Company?

Hon. J. Robson—To each question, no.

Mr. Semlin asked has the government of British Columbia made any agreement with W. A. Baillie Grohman, subsequent to Sept. 7th, 1886, in reference to the Kootenay Land Reclamation scheme?

Attorney-General—Yes, a new agreement dated 30th October, 1886, has been made, a copy of which will be laid before the House. [illegible]

suggested that the motion be in order now, in order that business could be expedited.

Hon. J. Robson moved, that the public accounts to date be referred to the public accounts committee. Carried.

The House adjourned for 15 minutes to allow the standing committee on private bills to append an extended time limit for the purpose of the same.

The Speaker having taken his seat the committee reported that the time for receiving private bills would be in all cases two weeks longer than that allowed by the act. Read and adopted.

House adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

NICOLA AND STUMP LAKE MINES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR—Please allow me to insert a few lines in your columns in answer to letter signed "Fair Play," alias William Wilson, which appeared in your issue of the 21st January last. He says I misrepresented the valuable work done by the Nicola Milling and Mining Co. in my letter appearing in your paper, and uses rather excited and rambling language, accompanied by spasmodic efforts at wit. In fact, his reasoning powers appear to have lost their balance. He says that 200 feet in the aggregate of shafts have been sunk by the said company. I stated in my letter that 125 feet had been completed, and I here may add, a few small costeaning pits, averaging 21 feet deep. This, I again here assert, is all the work which has been done by said company, outside of the tunnel, and by the construction of this tunnel nothing has been accomplished, as no lodes have been intersected. You will please note that the shafting and costeaning work done has been diffused over many claims, thereby nothing has been accomplished. The cost has been small, for the reasons I shall now state: The cost of work does not increase in direct proportion to depth attained in shaft or pit. The first four feet, where the surface of the lode and country rock has been fractured by frosts, ore can often be taken out, 6 ft. by 4 ft., by one man, using a little powder and crowbar, in one day; whereas at the depth of 30 ft. in same shaft, 6 inches in depth can only be attained in the same space of time by two men. If the Nicola Milling Co. had a shaft 200 ft. in depth on one claim it would have cost at least $5000, and would have proved the ground, and if good prospects had been got capitalists would have made an offer to purchase, but as it has been done in a diffusive and cheap manner the ground is not exploited and nothing is known about it. Prof. Campbell and Dr. Orton spoke to me on this subject. The Nicola Milling and Mining Co. got their ground mostly by means of a legal quibble and far from honorable. This fact is well known to members of the present cabinet, and Mr. Davie altered his mineral act on this account. I therefore say, let this company be ruled by the mandates of the act, and if they have spent $12,000, or say $100,000, this should not entitle them to hold more than one claim as the law in its provisions distinctly states, and as I before stated, the tunnel work must count for nothing.

Mr. William Wilson, alias "Fair Play," states that I have said nothing about my own claim and work thereon. He makes some foolish statements about its depth, and I regret to say, that as a grand juror and business man, he never should have made them. He asserts that my shaft, or hole as he calls it, is only 7 feet in depth and crooked. If he had taken the trouble to wind up the shaft cable, which hangs in hole attached to bucket at bottom of shaft, he could at once have gained the information regarding its depth, but this was to much labor for his soft hands and lady-like fingers. I herewith send you down document of first contract entered into with two men for sinking the first 12 feet of said shaft, 6x4, also send you certificate from a man who worked for me last summer on the lower 21 feet of shaft, 6x4. You can show those certificates to parties who may desire to see them. This proves that my shaft is 33 feet in depth, and 6x4 feet in size. The timbering on top, sustaining windlass, is rough and strong. As regards its crookedness, I have followed the dips of the lode, as if possible in prospecting the wall is never broken into as in this case the bucket will not work, and stones are likely to fall on men from uneven fractures made in country rock besides shaft of 33 feet. I have erected an excellent blacksmith shop, 16x14 feet, well plastered and finished with good lumber, door and sash window. The shop is furnished with a full supply of smiths' tools for drill work. I have also, at a distance of one mile and a half from the claim, erected small reducing or beneficiation works, viz.: One water wheel, 9 feet in diameter, with flume 100 feet in length; one arrastra worked by belt from said wheel, and one reverbatory furnace 13 feet by 10 feet on the outside—on the pre-emption claim—I have taken up close to mining claim. I have erected a two-roomed cabin, a stable for three horses, and fenced in forty acres of land for pasture. If Mr. Wilson had called round when up here I would have shown him these things; but he preferred going alone and getting thereby a blinded and false idea of my work. Now, I shall ask you and others, if I have done enough during resident time here of 12 months. Mr. Wilson is not in the Nicola Milling Co., but he has lent them money (I am well informed of this fact.) He thus merely plays the part of the young scorpion, of which it is related in natural history that it attaches itself to its parent's back and feeds on its body during its parents life and after its parents death, until nothing remains but the shell; hence arise his fond regard for the welfare of said company. Mr. Wilson, or "Fair Play," can make no mistake to fit, I presume, the body of a spare cabinet minister or a portly mayor, with a suit of clothes by his eye only, without having them placed on said bodies, yet he cannot tell the size of a hole in the ground by looking at the material taken therefrom. I will therefore say to him, as Horace said to his contemporaries, "Let the cobbler stick to his last." But if he desire, as Charles Dickens remarks, to have a soul above buttons, let him be truthful, study, and tarry in Jericho until his beard grows.

M. P. P.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of [illegible]

WOMAN AND HOME.

WHY GIRLS PREFER FACTORY WORK TO KITCHEN LABOR.

A Test of Feminine Refinement—Table Proprieties—Children's Clothing—Cure for Gossip—Uses of Borax—A Handsome Woman—Hints and Helps.

A contributor to The Atlantic Monthly, writing with a feminine hand, deplores the fact that house servants are to-day receiving as high wages as they received during the war times, when calicoes and muslins, boots and bonnets, cost so much more than they do now, and concludes that the reason for this is that the hiring of such servants is entirely in the hands of women. The purpose of the contribution is to show that women have no business qualifications. Men, it says, have reduced the wages of their employes, and women might do the same.

This is what we beg to doubt. The employment given to girls by men—factory work and work in stores—has fascinations which housework never can possess. The girl in the factory works a certain number of hours and then is free to do as she pleases; the girl who works in the kitchen is at no time mistress of her own actions. If she goes out in the evening she is warned by her employer, who takes a sort of maternal interest in her. If she entertains more company than the mistress approves there is a clash. The girl in the factory sees before her the possibility of an improved condition and an increase of wages; she may even become forewoman in time. The girl in the kitchen knows there is no betterment for her however long and faithfully she may work. The factory girl boards and entertains her friends in the parlor; the kitchen girl exists and entertains, under restriction, in the basement.

What is true of the factory girl is true, to a greater extent, of the store girl, and, moreover her daily associations and her contact with shoppers of the opposite sex give her many advantages in a matrimonial way, which is a considerable matter. Now add to this the fact that most girls would rather work for men, who do not assume to put parental restraints on them, than for women, who do; and add to this the fact that the shop girl, by general consent, holds her head a little higher than the kitchen girl; and add to this the fact in the shop the girl has the companionship of other girls, while in the kitchen she works alone all day—these seem sufficient reasons for the assertion that it is the opening of new and more attractive fields of work for girls, and not the lack of business qualifications in women, that has sustained the wages of house servants, for if those wages were reduced there would be all the more reason for girls to seek work elsewhere than in the kitchen.—Chicago News.

The Proprieties at the Table.

Women, from some affected notion of refinement, don't eat—they feed. In their teens, when they ought to eat naturally and hungrily, they pick at table and re-enforce by nibbling in a furtive way between times. Very few would own to eating half a pound of fillet at dinner, but fewer still would leave much of a pound of Weber's candies if it came in their way. When they are married and the first heir comes they drop that foolishness, Nature being too strong for them, and eat they must. But it is in violation of their code of refinement still, and so they eat like gluttons and lose their figures, have pink cabbage complexions and eyes like pickled olives. They look gross and are socially [illegible]. Byron must have seen young married society women dine when he made his profession that he could not bear to see a woman eat, and it is not to be wondered at. Their way of [illegible] has something [illegible] in it. You needn't laugh—just watch the next thick corsaged matron you see at lunch and observe the chopping movement of the jaws.

If I had a daughter I would set a swing glass on the table before her every meal till she learned to eat properly—to grind her food quietly like a human being, not chop it, as stout maiden ladies and fat young women always do. It is certain to give a vulgar set to the lips in time. I escaped being bidden to Windsor—they tell me it is awfully slow dining there, but the way her majesty absorbs nutrition is remarkable. She doesn't encourage conversation, not wishing to be diverted from the business in hand, and goes at it with a serious devotion that shows the government of three kingdoms calls for support. She never allows any one of her family to speak of symptoms of ill health, and opposed the princesses' studying physiology as she considered the talk of stomachs and digestions as unladylike and improper.—New York Mail and Express.

Various Uses of Borax.

A cup of powdered borax on your washstand will do wonders in the way of softening the skin. If you have been working in the garden or doing anything about the house which has tended to make your hands rough, when you wash them dip your fingers in the borax and rub your hands well with it. The safest and best thing also for washing the hair is a moderately strong solution of borax in water. Pure water should be used immediately after washing with the borax and water.

Our lady readers who have not used borax have been losing a great help and comfort. If once tested none will be without it on the toilet table. It removes stains and dirt from the hands better than soap, and at the same time softens and smooths the skin. It is excellent for washing laces, and will without injury cleanse brushes and combs in a few moments. It extracts dirt from articles of delicate texture without rubbing, it being only necessary to put them to soak in a solution of borax over night, and to rinse them in the morning. Two tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax dissolved in a quart of water, to which add enough water to cover a pair of blankets, will cleanse them beautifully. It also saves great labor in washing paint.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Pleasures of Social Intercourse.

Perhaps in a room full of people, all sociable in their way, you will not meet more than one or two of your own stamp, who will win response and attention from you that will astonish even yourself, they come so easily and quickly. In these encounters each heart grows lighter. They are among the highest pleasures of social intercourse. People who are "jolly" are called sociable, but the most sociable people in the world, in the true sense of the word, are frequently those who are not "jolly." Sometimes, indeed, they are reserved, but the hours spent in their society need not be counted among the vanishing pleasures, for the recollection of them is agreeable to you forever. Therefore those who wish to be popular and to win reputation for sociability must cultivate not only graces of body but of mind and learn to never "talk to the purpose of what it is not the purpose to talk of."—Detroit Free Press.

Marriage in Ancient Athens.

The choice of an ancient Athenian citizen was limited to Athenian women. Only when thus married could his children possess the right of citizens. An Athenian woman was likewise not allowed to marry a foreigner. The penalties for seeking a spouse beyond the national boundaries were severe.—Boston Budget.

A Mexican Floral Wonder.

A newly discovered Mexican flower is quite a wonder, if reports are true. It is said to be white in the morning, red at noon and blue at night, and is further credited with exhaling perfume only at the middle of the day. It grows on a tree of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—Arkansaw Traveler.

An [illegible] firm is filling a large order for [illegible] paper masks.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

What shall we do with this great love of ours,
Now that we know our pathways must divide—
This living fire that like a flame devours,
This wave that sweeps on like an angry tide?

Here, now, forevermore our lives must part.
My path leads there, and yours the other way.
What shall we do with our fond love, dear heart?
It grows a heavier burden day by day.

Hide it? In all earth's caverns void and vast
There are not depths enough to hide it, dear.
Not even the mighty storehouse of the past
Could cover it from our own eyes, I fear.

Drown it? Why, were the contents of each ocean
Merged into one great sea, too shallow then
Would be its waters to sink this emotion—
So deep, it could not rise to life again.

Burn it? In all the furnace flames below
It would not in a thousand years expire;
Nay, it would thrive—expand—exult and grow;
For from its very birth it fed on fire.

Starve it? Yes, yes, that is the only way—
Give it no food of glance, or word, or sigh;
No memories, even, of any bygone day,
No crumbs of vain regrets—just let it die.

Starvation is a painful death; long hours
Of gnawing hunger like the pangs of hell.
And if we, too, die with this love of ours—
If our hearts break—why, it is just as well.

THE BONES OF THE DEAD.

Disturbing the Mortal Remnants Deposited in Private Burying Grounds.

How shocked some of the grand moguls of old New York would be if they could come back to the city and sit around awhile to see how their bones are treated. For instance, gross and pitiless men, in jumpers and clay pipes, have just, with coarse and unfeeling picks and shovels, poached upon the private preserves of the mortal remnants of the mighty Lispenards, of the ancient regime. At least this is the explanation that the police have fixed upon as the proper one for forking up, in a cellar excavation on Lispenard street, of a large assortment of osseous remnants of humanity. Eight skeletons have so far been dug out, all lying at one level, and all with their heads piously to the west, that the resurrected eyes might by no mischance fail to see the Son of Man coming in glory from the east. The site was a part of the Lispenard farm, and it is supposed that the bones were laid away in a private burying ground there so long ago everybody's descendants had forgotten all about it.

Good advice to anybody about to die is "Don't be buried in a private burying ground." It is exclusive for a time, but after a while it is apt to get common. Witness not only these raked-up Lispenards, but other former families that had themselves laid away in private plots in New York and the suburbs. For one case, there is right on the line of a great railroad, a few miles out of the city—so much on the line that the road seems to draw one side a little to avoid running over it—what ten years ago was apparently a private graveyard fallen into a state of innocuous desuetude. Then passengers gazed curiously out of the windows as the train went by, and wondered whose bones were trying to rest in such a rattle-ty-bang location.

Antiquarians knew that the bones were those of the do-something-or-others, an old French family that had once been the representative of all that was high toned and wealthy in the neighborhood. That was ten years ago. Now the gravestones have fallen over, a patch of brush and weeds conceals the spot where they used to stand, the passengers never notice the place any more, and the antiquarians are forgetting that there ever was such a family. In another ten years the brush, weeds and gravestones will be cleared away, the place built over by the railroad's side tracks and the antiquarians will be dead.—New York Cor. Chicago Herald.

A Cure for Gossip.

What is cure for gossip? Culture. There is a great deal of gossip that has no malignity in it. Good natured people talk about their neighbors because, and only because, they have nothing else to talk about. As I write, there come to me pictures of different young ladies. I have seen them at home; have met them at the library; coming to and from the bookstore with a fresh volume in their hands. They are full of what they have seen and read. They are brimming with questions. One topic of conversation is dropped only to give place to another in which they are interested. They are interested in art; love to talk about a water color sketch, or a new piece of music just learned.

After a delightful hour with such women one feels stimulated and refreshed, and during the whole evening or hour, as it may be, not a neighbor's garment was soiled by so much as a touch. They had something to talk about. They knew something and were anxious to know more. They had no temptation to gossip, because the doings of their neighbors formed a subject very much less interesting than those which grew out of their knowledge and their culture. There are neighborhoods in which it rages like an epidemic. Churches are split in pieces by it; neighbors are made enemies by it for life. The cure is not so difficult. We have agricultural papers, religious, scientific, political papers, devoted to every interest, great and small. Surely if reading is a cure (certainly a help) there is food for all tastes in this direction. With the mind and brain bankrupt for the want of something to busy one's self with—about these spring up the temptation to gossip; and there is such a thing as it becoming chronic—practically incurable. Let the young, those just starting in life, beware of it.—Mrs. A. E. Heaton in Courier-Journal.

Making Children's Clothing.

Baby's wardrobe is soon outgrown, and long clothes must give place to small and dainty frocks and petticoats, which look so exactly like every other child's clothing that it is absolutely necessary to mark in some way all of Eugene's belongings, if there are any other small folks in the same house. It is comparatively easy to write "Eugene" on each little garment, and for a while all of his clothing is marked properly for its owner. When Baby Howard falls heir to his brother's outfit, however, and dons one after another of the little dresses marked "Eugene," Mistress Mamma wishes she might write "Howard" where she has always been pleased to see the name of her first born. As the family increases there is more and more need of precision in marking, but not until the children grow old enough to object to wearing clothing not their own does one need to study ways of designating property. I have found an excellent way of conquering the difficulty, and at the same time my method is a very easy one.

I mark the family name, "Crosby," on everything. The clothing I make for the oldest Crosby child I mark with a single star on the left side of the proper name. When his clothing is handed down to Elizabeth I mark another star to the left of the first one, and so on until baby Frank picks out the waists with five stars on and feels that they really belong to him, because he is little "Five-star" Crosby, while in point of fact they were made for little "Two-star" Crosby years ago. Marking in this way always looks neat, and the rightful owners can claim each his or her property.—Bess Crosby in Babyhood.

A Pretty Dinner Table.

Some persons have a great liking for the large, round dining table on account of its social character, but it is not so easily decorated as tables of other shapes. Quite a novel effect, however, was produced not long ago on one of these tables. The candles, shades and tint of the room were made as pink as possible. At each lady's place a basket of fern grass, gracefully formed to fall from the sides, was filled with pink rose buds and a sprinkling of maiden hair ferns. These baskets were attached to the lower ring of a gas shade, such as has been above described, by means of pink and satin ribbons two inches wide, which were tied to the handles of the baskets and looped to the ring of the shade.—Detroit Free Press.

CHASING ANTELOPES.

WILD SPORT FOR HUNTSMEN ON THE PLAINS OF MONTANA.

Swiftly Running Animals with the Eye of a Hawk—The Red Man's Method of Crawling Near the Game—Using Two Balls.

To hunt the antelope successfully requires more than ordinary skill. With the exception of mountain sheep, antelope are the most difficult game animals of approach on this continent. A bear will stand up and actually seek fight; a buffalo bull will run at first, but once wounded, a stand up fight to the bitter end is the probable outcome; an elk can be approached and slain without exercising extraordinary precautions, and a deer is sometimes as dangerous and as belligerent as a mountain lion. On the other hand, the antelope first, last and all the time depends upon his legs for safety, and it is fair to say that they are the fleetest, as they are the most graceful of quadrupeds. There is no fun in store for the greenhorn who attempts to hunt this animal without understanding its ways and habits. Anybody can hunt and kill a bison, a bear and many of the other large game animals; but the antelope demands the most skillful of huntsmen to compete with its keen senses of sight and smell, not to speak of that other important adjunct, extreme fleetness of foot. The power of scent is wonderfully acute in them, for it seems that they can "smell a man" at 500 yards and beyond with the most astonishing exactness. Their tenacity of life is beyond all conception. I have frequently seen antelope with one leg shot away and hanging by the tendons alone, outrun and escape from the fleetest plains ponies. Their race is not a long one (not more than six or seven miles), and it is possible that an American horse might run them down; but as a rule nothing on the prairies can catch them, and the greyhound is about the only four-footed beast in existence that can be depended upon to keep pace with and possibly outrun them.

THE EYE OF A HAWK.

No animal in the world possesses a keener sight excepting the giraffe. In stalking antelope the principal point is to keep out of sight and next to keep out of smell. Don't imagine because a band is a couple of miles away apparently feeding and all with heads down that none are on the lookout. The chances are ten to one that you are seen first, although they may not move. Always hunt over broken ground and undulating prairie. If on horseback, dismount and skirt the ridge ahead, as your horse's head always comes into view before you do and take off your hat, which becomes visible before you yourself can see beyond. Do all the crawling possible. Such is the red man's method, and he generally bags three times as much game as any two white men, unless the latter adopt the same tactics. Ninety per cent. of all the game secured by Indians is shot within 300 yards. They are everlasting crawlers and simply no good at all beyond the 300 yard limit. On the other hand, a white man plunges ahead in his natural happy go lucky fashion, scares the game, thus giving it a good send off, and then blazes away while the animals are on a dead run.

I have discovered many valuable pointers as the result of long experience, and note a few of them for the benefit of those who have a notion to try their hand at stalking antelope. When a band scents or sees you they run across the wind for about 900 or 1,000 yards, and then turn and run straight up the wind. The species are victims of intense curiosity and at times have walked straight into death traps, all the while knowing and scenting danger, yet so unbounded is their curiosity to investigate strange and unusual objects that they are unable to withstand the temptation to look a little deeper and satisfy this truly feminine instinct. A hunter, in full knowledge of this failing either flags them or sticks weeds into his hat while crawling. So long as not seen and particularly not understood, they will not run, but merely bound a few steps at a time, then halt, or else run around the strange object in a circle. Even if scented, though not seen, the antelope will want to know more about you and the object of your visit before taking to their heels.

WHEN TO HUNT THEM.

An excellent time to hunt them is just before sunset and when about to seek cover or a bed. Get to the leeward and between them and the sun, when the latter is about to drop behind the hills; then walk slowly towards the game with as little motion as possible. Unless scented, there is little danger of a disturbance or of flight, for this particular animal, gifted with such keen eyesight, cannot see anything that is between them and the sun. I have often approached to within 100 yards of a band by adopting the tactics named, and yet they did not become alarmed. Buffalo will also pass to the windward, like their cousins of the antelope family, but they will stand no such foolishness as sun blindness. A red flannel shirt is extremely fascinating to antelope; also, a red handkerchief or anything else of a crimson hue. As a rule these animals browse in small bands of fifty or sixty, and if in large numbers among the foothills, on the open prairie or elsewhere, a close examination will discover them to be congregated in smaller groups or four or five dozen, who, amid the multitude, keep closely herded among themselves. They are neat, clean cut, handsome, and as dainty as a lady in their diet, feeding as they do on the tenderest stalks of grass and the delightful prairie clover. Astonishing as it may seem, a crippled animal is, or appears to be, the fleetest of them all, as he generally takes the lead, the whole band following whither he goes.

I once made an important discovery in hunting which I have frequently tried on antelope with marvelous success. It is to load with two balls instead of one. The method named is of no service whatever except at short range. At distances beyond 200 yards and even a little less it proves a failure; but I have found it to work like a charm at 150 yards and under. Antelope are such everlasting flyers that after being shot to death they run a tremendous distance before falling; but in the case of catching two balls instead of one, I have never known an antelope run more than fifty yards before going to grass. For the Springfield breech loader, which I use on all my hunting trips, besides the ordinary cartridge case which holds the charge of powder and the conical bullet weighing 500 grains, I also carry a round ball, the calibre of the gun, which I first insert in the breech and then shove the metal cartridge in afterwards. At 100 yards the spread is not more than three inches, and at 150 yards both shots are pretty apt to catch the beast somewhere. It is surprising how quickly an antelope will come to a halt with two balls shot through him instead of one.—Fort Keogh Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Tonquin Becoming Civilized.

The "Tonquinese Academy" has been established at Hanoi, in Tonquin, by M. Paul Bert, the French resident general. An important function of the society is the initiation of the people of Tonquin into a knowledge of modern science and civilization. The membership is limited to forty, with an unlimited number of correspondents.—Arkansaw Traveler.

New York Club Elections.

An unknown man can get into any club if proposed by a popular member, but men of notoriety and fame are blackballed with pitiless severity. George Gould, though a genial, unassuming, and well mannered man, would be scalped alive in clubdom if he gave the voters a chance, because he's his father's son. He was prevailed upon to put up his name at the exclusive St. Nicholas, to which club he was eligible, but he withdrew it, wisely, just before election day.

If the truth were known about certain club elections what a spilling of life-long friendships there would be.—Blakely Hall in The Argonaut.

"AH-GOO!"

Vot vas it dose baby vas trying to say,
Ven I goes to hees crib at der preak of der days?
Und eats vroom der pleasant peeps tru hees toes,
Hees pink und so shweet as der fresh plooming rose,
Und twisting und curling [illegible] all aboudt
Shoost like dhey vas saying: "Ve vant to get oudt!"
While dot baby looks oup, mit dhose bright eyes so plue,
Und don't could say nodings, alone only:
"Ah-Goo!"

Vot vas it dose baby vas dinking aboudt,
Vhen dot thumb goes so quick to his shweet leedle mouth,
Und he looks right avay like he no understands
Der reason he don't could quite shvallow hees hands;
Und he digs mit dhose fingers righdt into hees eyes,
Vhich fills hees olt fader mit fear und surprise;
Und vhen mit dhose shtrange [illegible] tricks he vas drew,
He lay back und crow, and say mit hees hadt:
"Ah-Goo!"

Vot makes dot shmall baby shmile vhen he's ashleep?
Does he dink he vas playing mit some von "bo-peep?"
Der nurse say dhose shmiles vas der sign he haf colic—
More like dot he dreams he vas hafing some frolic;
I dinks dot oldt nurse mit green abbles some day,
Und dhen [illegible] shmiles, I pelief what she say:
Vhen dot baby got crampe he find something to do
Oxcept shmile, und play, und keep oup here
"Ah-Goo!"

I ask me, sometimes, vhen I looks in dot crib,
"Vill der shtork froudt, von day, dake der place off dot bib?
Vill dot plue eyed baby, dot's pooling mine hair,
Know all vot I knows aboudt drouble and care?"
Dhen I dink off der vorldt, mit its pride and its sins,
Und I vish dot mineself und dot baby vas twins,
Und all der day long I haf nodings to do
Budt shoost laugh und crow, und keep saying:
"Ah-Goo!"

—Charles Follen Adams in Youth's Companion.

BOOKKEEPING IN THE TREASURY.

The System Never Changed Since the Early Days—Technical Defalcations.

The system of bookkeeping in the treasury has never been changed since the early days, when the transactions of this government were very small. At present it can be truly said that there is no system. The books of the treasury, until last year, had not been balanced since 1829. Something of the loose way of the government in transacting business is shown in an experience of Gen. Rosecrans, the present register of the treasury. Since he has come into the office of register of the treasury he has found that he was short in his account as an army commander to the amount of $3,400. As he had furnished vouchers for everything, and was not conscious of owing the government a cent, he began to look up his old accounts. He found that the vouchers were not in the treasury. He went over to the war department and there found them in the private safe of the chief clerk, where they had been overlooked and forgotten.

If the general had died without making this discovery he would have gone on record as a technical defaulter, and his estate could have been held for the amount. The general is trying to have all these balances cleared up. He has found that there is a long list of balances due the government, which have been carried on the books since the formation of the treasury. These alleged balances foot up in the neighborhood of $55,000,000. Probably not over 10 per cent. of these are really due the government, but have been permitted to accumulate because there is no system of bookkeeping which properly notes and follows up the set-offs. John Adams, the second president, is a technical defaulter to the United States for over $30,000. Lafayette is also down on the books as owing the government several thousand dollars. There is a number of prominent names in the long list. Gen. Rosecrans will ask congress to create in his office a division of balances. It will be the duty of the clerk of this division to follow up each set of accounts, search for all vouchers, and then present true balances. Those that are not charged against dead people long gone by, and against impoverished estates, will, under his system, be charged up to profit and loss, as are worthless accounts in private business. With a system like this the books of the treasury can be balanced every year.—Washington Cor. New York World.

AMONG ENGLISH HOP PICKERS.

Batches of People Going Home from Work—Singing the Hopping Songs.

"Thank God, I've got that lot off!" said the stationmaster. It was a noisy batch of hop pickers going home from a small station on the Hastings line. I had occasion to travel in a "third" to the next junction; my fellow passengers were a few quiet country folk, the hoppers being safely stowed in a forward carriage. But, alas! at the next station there was another batch, and into our carriage they literally tumbled, tossing in children and bundles till there were twenty-four persons added to the nine already in the double compartment. Then began a scuffle to get the screaming children right way up, with a good deal of strong language at the top of powerful voices. There only two men, quietly drunk; the women were sober and noisy.

As my neighbors were not over clean I thought myself lucky in having a large black cooking pot on the seat next to me. A few genial words soon put me on a friendly footing with the nearest women. They were going home to Whitechapel, and should be glad to get home, though they had enjoyed the outing. "Five weeks and a day we've been at it. It's more for the change than the wages, though the money helps on for the winter for them as keeps it; just look at the children." They looked fat and ruddy, the picture of health. "Don't the hops make the children sleep in the fiel-l!" "Yes, but don't we just sleep after a day's picking, that's all!" When they were fairly settled and had got the children packed in among the bundles they set to work to sing the hopping songs.

"Who makes the songs?" "We make 'em ourselves; new ones every year, and the tunes, too." The first song was about the hops, their quality and how much they fetched, the next about the master and the members of his family, each person being the subject of a verse—one old lady got rather rough handling, and they could hardly sing, or rather scream, her verse for laughing. The next song vaunted the quality of the gin of their native Whitechapel, contrasting it with what they got in the neighborhood of Bodiam, to the disadvantage of the latter, both as to price and flavor. This was a short song and a merry one. Then came a song without words, only a succession of sounds like habbabbabbooo, the final boo being strongly accented, and only occurring at the end of six repetitions of habbabbub. The tune was a capital one, nearly the same in time, pace and structure as a tarantella. I suppose it was a dance.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Queer Fun in New York State.

A couple of generations ago, when Port Chester, N. Y., was called Sawpits, some village youngsters organized the Sawpits Brass band. Every year this band has had a grand parade. At 5 o'clock Saturday a procession was formed consisting of more than 100 of the old and young, in all sorts of fantastic costumes. Professor Barry J. Hurt, band leader, blossomed out as a Mikado. Gen. Butler, President Cleveland, John L. Sullivan and Dr. Talmage were grouped on a gorgeous truck. In other vehicles were goats, bears, wolves and other animals. Then there were clowns and hubbies, frogs and pigs, and donkeys. A band of Indians, in war paint and feathers, was headed by Shadrach Bell as chief. More than twenty trucks, handsomely decorated, were in line. After the parade the Sawpitters had a banquet and held a pow-wow around an improvised campfire. The old settlers told of the doings of Sawpitters in their younger days, and everybody went home happy at a late hour.—Chicago Times.

FOR THE SCHOOLROOM.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW IT MAY BE MADE ATTRACTIVE.

Cleanliness of Primary Importance—A Source of Untidiness—Chalk Dust, Window Shades and Pictures—Flowers, Mottoes, Books and Magazines.

A clean schoolroom is pleasant even if wholly unadorned; but a dirty room is unsightly in spite of the most elaborate decoration. Before we begin to beautify our school room, therefore, let us make it clean. The greatest source of untidiness is ink. No loose ink bottles should be allowed in the room. Ink wells sunk in the desk are the best to use.

To keep the floor free from papers, it is only necessary to provide a large waste basket. This should be of simple and chaste design, and may be made ornamental as well as useful.

Many schoolrooms are rendered unsightly and unhealthy by chalk dust, and yet this source of annoyance and danger can be almost entirely done away with by the use of the dustless crayon. The best eraser is made of chamois skin.

Now, having our room bright and clean, we are ready to decorate.

Maps and globes of soft and well arranged hues should be preferred to those of brilliant and inartistic coloring.

Passing to things not commonly considered necessary, I will first mention window shades. Even where there are inside blinds, it will be found that shades or curtains give the school room a home like look, and not only aid in furnishing it, but also afford great relief to the eyes.

INFLUENCE OF GOOD PICTURES.

Pictures are within the reach of all. Good pictures exert a constant influence, gradually and insensibly raising the taste of the pupils, and refining their thoughts. But cheap pictures are far better than none; always provided they be good of their kind. A good wood cut is better than a poor steel engraving, and a good steel engraving is better than a poor painting. Nothing is better than portraits of eminent men. Views of noted places are of great interest and value. The geography lesson is more pleasantly committed if the pupils can have meaning given to the long, hard names by a glance at good pictures of the places they are studying. Photographs of ancient sculpture illustrating classical mythology are eminently appropriate. So are photographs of classic scenes and buildings, such as the plain of Troy, the ruins of Pompeii, the Coliseum and the Parthenon.

Mottoes are pretty decorations for a schoolroom. They have also a far greater moral power than most persons would suppose. Who can estimate the potency of the world's aphorisms and proverbs?

Nothing can be more beautiful or fitting for school adorning than flowers. It is a pretty custom of many rural towns for the little children to bring a bouquet of wild flowers each morning to "teacher." It will be well to have a few pots of flowers always blooming in the window.

In a corner of the room should be a handsome book case filled with well bound books of reference—the dictionary and cyclopedia, of course, and a good atlas and gazetteer. Then add as many books of travel, history and science as possible. In another corner I would have a table covered with baize, on which should be laid a daily and a weekly paper, and one or two of the leading monthly magazines. A few comfortable chairs about this table would be attractive on rainy days, before school and during the "nooning."—Youth's Companion.

A Story of Robson and Crane.

Not far from Robson and Crane's summer home at Cohasset there stands in a shady nook a little house of worship, which both the actors are wont to attend every Sabbath regularly—unless the wind is good for a cruise in Mr. Crane's yacht. One bright Sunday morning last summer, while the birds were chirping in the trees to escape sunstroke, and the sheep and cattle browsed on the tender pasturage or waded in the brooks to cool off, the comedians, accompanied by their wives, hitched up the carryall and drove down to church. The members of the congregation are great admirers of Robson and Crane—who have lived among them so many years—and are always disposed to extend them such delicate and flattering attention as a seat in the amen corner, permitting them to act as ushers, to pass the contribution box and the like.

It so happend that on this particular occasion the worthy deacons who officiated in passing the plates were absent, so the good old pastor from his pulpit kindly asked: "Won't Brothers Robson and Crane be kind enough to take up the regular missionary offering, while Sister Jones plays a short selection?" The comedians cheerfully stepped from their seats in the cool corner and passed up the aisles with the round, old-fashioned boxes so common in eastern houses of worship. Not more than thirty people were in attendance at church that morning, and the contribution was not what it might have been—in fact, in Mr. Robson's box there were but two nickels and three two cent pieces, while Mr. Crane's boasted of the trifling sum of two nickels and three one cent pieces. On being asked to state the amount of the collection, with a far-away look upon his dreamy face, Mr. Crane rose, mechanically shook each contribution box, and replied, in a sort of half-asleep, midnight voice: "Brother Robson has a pair of fives and three deuces, and the pot's mine, for I've got two fives and three aces." It took Mr. Crane all one week to explain individually to the horrified congregation how he came to fall so far from grace.—Boston Herald.

A Passenger's Optical Illusion.

"Want to hear a strange case of optical illusion?" inquired Assistant Passenger Agent Whitney, of the Michigan Central railroad. "A few days ago a young man boarded one of our trains for Hyde Park. When near his destination he walked out upon the platform of the car and waited for the train to slacken its speed. As it did so the young man walked down the steps, only to find another train standing, as he supposed, on the opposite track. The train, however, was approaching at full speed, while his own train, which was now at the depot, was at a dead stop. The young man, however, imagined that it was his own train that was tearing along the rails, and, fearing that he would be carried past the town, braced himself for a leap in keeping with the 'speed' of his train. Just as the other train was about to rush by the young man made a terrific leap, and, as might be expected, landed on his back. A brakeman who had witnessed the amusing spectacle jumped from the train and rescued the bewildered man just as the other train swept past with a roar."—Chicago Herald "Train Talk."

Ex-Premier Gladstone's Library.

Ex-Premier Gladstone has a library containing nearly 15,000 volumes. Works on theology are the most numerous. He also has large departments devoted to Shakespeare, Dante and Homer. "The great Florentine poet," by the way, whom he quoted on Monday, together with Aristotle, Bishop Butler and St. Augustine, are the four authors to whom Mr. Gladstone attributes the greatest formative influence on his own mind. Speaking recently of his books, the great statesman said: "If there is one thing I am vainer than another about it is my plan for stacking books. I can get more books into a given space than any man I know."—Chicago Times.

In Cuba smokers consume on an average of from twenty to forty cigarettes, or from six to twelve cigars a day.

Thirty-four salt wells have been put down in Wyoming county, N. Y., this year.

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To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the coming Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,

D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan19-dw

To the Electors of Vancouver District.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a large number of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as Liberal Conservative candidate for the House of Commons for your large and important District, I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the favor of your support at the coming election.

I will be pleased to hold public meetings wherever possible at such dates can be arranged.

Yours Faithfully,

J. P. PLANTA.

Nanaimo, V. I., Jan. 18th, '87. [illegible]

To the Voters in the Electoral District of Victoria.

Gentlemen,—I am a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

T. B. HUMPHREYS.

H. C. HALPENNY.

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Feb. 18, 1887.

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE.

The true and correct title of the government party in Canada is that of Tory. This name they despise, for it is synonymous with tyranny, maladministration of public affairs, depriving the people of their just rights, stifling discussions, burking investigations into questionable acts of administration, setting public opinion at defiance, preferring office and plunder to principle. Those who are familiar with Canadian politics will remember the various cries that have been raised by the Tory party since the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. Not a general election has passed since then but that the Tories have raised some howl to aid them into office. The latest dodge in the appellation line is that of Liberal-Conservative. It may be well now to ventilate the hypocrisy of the Tories in claiming the above title. It is well known that Confederation was carried by a union of the government and opposition leaders and the first government contained six Liberals and seven Conservatives. It might fairly be called a Conservative-Liberal government. One of the Liberal members, Hon. George Brown, was squeezed out before the dominion was even established on July 1st, 1867. There remained five of the originals, namely Hon. S. L. Tilley, W. P. Howland, W. Macdougall, A. G. Archibald, and Peter Mitchell. Mr. Archibald failed of election and went out, being appointed governor of Manitoba, and his place in the cabinet was filled by Sir Charles Tupper, a Conservative. Mr. Howland was made governor of Ontario in 1868 and his place filled with a Conservative. Mr. Macdougall was appointed governor of Manitoba in 1869 but failed to get into that country. His place was filled by Mr. Aikins, formerly a Liberal, but he in turn was appointed to the governorship of Manitoba in 1882 and his place in the cabinet filled by a Conservative. The Liberal contingent was thus reduced to two—Hon. Peter Mitchell and Sir Leonard Tilley. Both of these have dropped out, Sir Leonard to take another governorship. Mr. Mitchell, like Mr. Macdougall, is now a Liberal candidate. But there is still Minister Foster, who claims to be a Liberal! So small a patch upon the big Tory cabinet could hardly make it Liberal-Conservative, even if Mr. Foster were a Liberal. But his first appearance in public life was as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. He must bear the party name of his Tory leader. We ask intelligent readers to look at the above record, see how the Liberals one by one, like the ten little Indians, in the song, have been dropped out of Sir John's cabinet, and say whether there is a vestige of reason for continuing the term Liberal-Conservative. The sole reason for calling the cabinet Liberal-Conservative is to humbug a few old-time Liberals. And it is about time they had their eyes open to the fact.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING

In order to make a point in favor of Conservative rule, Mr. Shakespeare last night stated that Sir Richard Cartwright floated a loan at 91, while Sir Leonard Tilley obtained, during Sir John's administration, £1. 1.8½ for the bonds bearing the same rate of interest. This is one of those half truths, which a certain part has called "the blackest of lies." The loans were not of the same class at all, and as Mr. Shakespeare must have known, the reason why the last loan was sold at so high a figure was due entirely to the fact that the bonds were guaranteed by the Imperial Government—a most extraordinary aid—which has seldom if ever before been granted in favor of a Canadian transaction in the money market. Sir Richard Cartwright's loan was obtained upon bonds issued simply on the credit of Canada, in the usual manner, and it was conclusively proved by returns brought down to the House at the time, that it was one one of the most profitable and economical transactions of the kind which had ever been carried out on behalf of the Dominion.

Among other misstatements contained in Mr. Shakespeare's address, he said that in 1878 the interest on the national debt was $1.50 per head, and that in the year 1886 it only amounted to $1.59, or an increase of 9 cents per capita of the population, notwithstanding the fact that very large sums had been borrowed by the government during that period. We are surprised that Mr. Shakespeare should have attempted to palm off such a palpable fraud upon the unsuspecting public, since it is such an easy matter to demonstrate the incorrectness of the statement. For the information of our readers we produce the actual figures, as follows:

In 1878—Population, 4,000,000; interest and charges of management on public debt, $7,238,000; per capita, $1.81.

In 1886—Population, 4,500,000; interest and charges of management on public debt, $9,512,000; per capita, $2.11.

In the Western States when a man is to be humiliated in any very pronounced manner, he is said in the parlance of the county to be compelled "to eat crow." This was in effect the position of the audience last night during Mr. Baker's address. From start to finish the life, times and remarkable characteristics of Mr. Edgar Crow Baker were the burden of his song. This may have been very interesting to the speaker, but for an audience of intelligent electors, assembled to hear public questions discussed, there was altogether "too much crow."

Rev. Dr. Grant's straight-from-the-shoulder hits at machine politics have created considerable squirming among the party heelers. Sir John's campaign sheet in this city emptied its slush bucket over him. The Grits behave more shrewdly. They pretend to believe that the Doctor's strictures only apply to the other fellows.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

During the discussion of the Attorney General's bill, providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court, the member for Cassiar gave an instance of the "law's delays" that is far from creditable, and as he justly observed should not be permitted in any British community. A case in which he is interested *remains unsettled since a year ago last July* simply because judgment had not been rendered on a point raised, and in face of the fact that the money involved had been paid into court. It was suggested that an application of the California law, which withholds the judicial salary when cases remain unsettled after a specified time, would prove an incentive to greater promptitude in such cases.

Responsible government is a "delusion and a snare" in British Columbia under the Smithe *regime*. The proposed legislation on the timber lands is to be relegated to a committee, the government not feeling itself able to deal with the question. The commission to revise the procedure of the Supreme Court will relieve the Attorney-General of a duty that properly attaches to his office. There is, it must be admitted, some excuse at the present time for the government shuffling out of its responsibility, as Mr. Smithe is sick and the Provincial Secretary is little or no use to the one-man power that now drives the machine. The Attorney-General as Mr. Beaven pointed out, cannot do everything.

Mr. Dunsmuir protested. He did not want to be made a fool of but the member for Yale, without a semblance of respect, remarked that mother nature had made a transformation of that kind impossible.

What a ridiculous exhibition the junior member for this city (Mr. T. Davie) made of himself. Taking the cue from Mr. Higgins, he wanted to have a bon-fire made of the "Rules and Orders," as Mr. Beaven was continually tripping him up by their aid. He felt rather ruffled when told that only such matters as were delegated by the House to a committee could be considered by that committee. If it has taken that gentleman five sessions to learn just that much, how long will it be before he acquires a reasonable knowledge of the procedure generally?

As to the junior member for Esquimalt, we despair of him ever being able to understand the difference between asking a question in the House or expressing an opinion. Hence that member's anxiety to have the "Rues and Orders" relegated to the flames.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.

It was evident to the audience at the Victoria Theatre last evening that Mr. Noah Shakespeare's knowledge of "figgers" and our national debt was extremely dense. For Noah's edification we give the debt in the following abstract form, in order that he may be able to grasp it at a glance, and challenge that gentleman to prove its incorrectness. The table is compiled from parliamentary returns and the accounts of the Auditor-General. We fear Noah's reputation as a "truthful" man will receive a sad shock when his flippant remarks anent our debt, unsupported as they were by any reference to returns or page in the public ledger, are compared with the following:

LIBERAL RULE.	TORY RULE.
Public debt—Increase in Mackenzie's time $44,179,000	Public debt—Increase from 1868 to 1874 .... $37,382,000
Deduct amount to cover liabilities incurred by Sir John's Government before defeat $32,447,000	Add for liabilities incurred by Sir John and met by Mackenzie $32,447,000
$11,732,000	Increase in first period of Tory rule $69,979,000
Deduct discount on reduction of interest $4,300,000	Increase in second period of Tory rule $106,337,000
Increase of debt under Mackenzie $7,332,000	Present gross debt $281,314,000

The Dominion Government have been lavish in giving boodle to favorites, and to the people, increased debt, doubled taxes, crippled trade and a beggarly array of broken promises. What wonder that the people are rising in their might to turn out this extravagant, corrupt and hypocritical selfstyled Liberal-Conservative Government.

Mr. Chamberlain in an interview with delegates from the Scotch Crofters, offered, in the event of the Scotch members approving his taking the leadership of the party to induce a crofter bill in parliament. The Gladstonian Radicals are jealous of Chamberlain's interference, and oppose his assumption of the leadership of the Scotch Radicals. Mr. Morley declared in favor of Chamberlain, on the ground that his advocacy of the crofters case is a step towards the complete reunion of the Liberals.

The Toronto *Mail* in a late issue in discussing the debt question said: "The net public debt, after deducting everything that can be fairly classed as an asset, is put down by Conservatives at $190,000,000, whilst Mr. Blake states it at $220,000,000. Our own belief is that it is $225,000,000. The difficulty of determining the exact figure arises from the fact that we still cling to the antiquated fashion of being a year behind with the public accounts. Assuming, however, that the net debt is only $190,000,000, is it not time for us to seriously consider the situation?"

While Ontario has stood faithfully by Sir John, his majority from this province being 10, Quebec has always been his stronghold, his followers from that province being in the ratio of nearly three to one of his opponents. In the late House the majority supporting the Government was nearly double the number of the supporters of the opposition, the figures being 139 to 72. The Bleu bolt made a difference of say 10, which would count 20 on a division. Although the bolters may decline to support Sir John they may not be indisposed to support Sir Charles. Anyway it is plain that in converting the Government's majority into a minority the Reform party has no light contract on its hands.

PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PROPER SHOULDERS.

"At present we hear much of the debt of gratitude British Columbia owes to Sir John Macdonald. His admirers claim for him the credit of being the true friend of the province. Correct it is that under his regime, and at an enormous expense, the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed. The real secret is Sir John had to complete the work or else lose his position. It was the lever, and the only one, by which he was enabled to return to power. The road is now finished and in operation. The Canadian Pacific question has lost the magnetism and political charm that once surrounded it. The clearest proof of this is to be found in the "squeeze" Sir John and his political associates are now receiving at the hands of the electors in the east. For the time being the fact is entirely forgotten that a period considerably over two years was allowed to elapse ere any effort was made by the Macdonald administration to make a start on the work in this province. Will Sir John's touters please state what progress was made on the work from the date of the Union to the resignation of Sir John on the 6th November, 1873?

Another very important matter is overlooked, namely, the responsibility of having flooded the province with Chinese coolies. Sir John's apologists cannot plead innocence on this charge. The Onderdonk contract was not signed until early in 1880. When it was still in a state of statu quo the Local government of that day—His Honor Mr. Justice Walkem, the Hon Robert Beaven and the Hon. T. B. Humphreys—fearing that the contractors would flood the province with Mongolians, took the subject into consideration as early as October, 1879, when the following minute was approved of by the Lieut.-Governor on the 11th of that month:

Report of the Executive Council approved by the Lieut.-Governor on the 11th day of October, 1879.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the possibility that the Dominion government might omit to provide, in the contracts for railway construction in this province, that the contractors are not to employ Chinese.

The committee consider that it is of great importance to the Dominion and the province that railway construction should be carried on in such a manner as to employ and permanently settle in the province as many families of our own and kindred races as possible.

That the Chinese, in the Australias, New Zealand, California, and British Columbia, are an alien, non-assimilating race, whose presence in large numbers is injurious to settlement as their system of coolie labor defies competition, and seriously discourages immigrants from coming.

That there is no necessity to employ Chinese labor on railway construction in this province, and that the employment of such labor on works of magnitude simply means a large importation and employment of slave labor, the profits from which will only enrich Chinese companies resident in a foreign country.

The committee remark that the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, have prohibited the employment of Chinese upon Provincial public works, and that, in accordance therewith, the specifications for the graving dock at Esquimalt provide that the contractor shall not directly or indirectly employ Chinese upon, about, or in connection with the works; and that, in the event of his doing so, the government will not be responsible for payment of the contract.

The committee therefore recommend that, if this minute be approved, the following telegram be forwarded to the Secretary of State, Canada:

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11, 1879.

To the Secretary of State for Canada:

"This government respectfully suggest that a condition be inserted in contracts prohibiting the employment of Chinese on railway construction in this province. Will forward Minute of Council by mail."

The committee further advise that a copy of this minute be forwarded to the Government of Canada through the usual channel.

(Signed) T. Basil Humphreys,
Clerk Executive Council.

The reply received was to the effect that the request could not be agreed to or carried out by Sir John and his friends. He therefore, and he alone, is responsible for the thousands of heathen Celestials now to be found in the province to the detriment of white honest labor, to say nothing of the thousands that have already left for other climes, and the many millions of dollars the refusal of Sir John to carry out the wishes of the local government, has lost to the country through the outrageous conduct of Sir John Macdonald.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The principal features of yesterday's sitting were the excellent speeches made by Messrs. Baker and Bole, (the latter is given pretty fully in another column) on our coast defence. The member for Kootenay made a humorous reference to the opposition, hurling May and Bourinot at the heads of an enemy, and then, dealing seriously with the question, showed very clearly that our present defenceless state would almost certainly be taken advantage of in the event of a war between England and Russia. Mr. Bole, in supporting the motion, delivered a capital impromptu speech, which was characterised by fervid eloquence, patriotic enthusiasm and a readiness at repartee that even his best friends did not credit him with.

On the same question Mr. Thompson, of Nanaimo, made his maiden speech. His remarks were forcible and convincing; and having thus broken the ice we expect to hear from him frequently in the future.

Hon. J. Robson's woman's franchise bill was knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite. It only received five votes in a full House.

Col. Baker, the gallant officer who never flinched before an enemy in the field, beat a hasty retreat before the vote was taken on the woman's suffrage bill. He retired in splendid order, carrying his wounded feelings with him. Safely entrenched in the members' room, he viewed with the equanimity of a non-combatant the decisive termination of the unequal struggle.

The House adjourned, at the request of the government, for three days, because there was no business to keep it occupied. The member for Lillooet, who now and then flashes a meteoric light upon the House, was unequal to the occasion, and failed to enter his "solemn protest" against such an unnecessary waste of time. The star of Lillooet is a very uncertain twinkler, and of the twenty-seventh magnitude.

MR. DUNSMUIR CRITICIZED.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me a small space for a few remarks I wish to make for the benefit of myself and many other co-workers. In perusing your columns I find that my venerable friend, Mr. Dunsmuir, and several others, make very light of the many inconveniences and loss caused by the exorbitant charges made by the C. P. R. Some of the legislators say that it seems to them that it is not necessary to remonstrate with said company, as they are not aware that the fare is too high. The Israelites should have remained in Egypt until Pharoah's heart had thawed out. Mr. Dunsmuir imagines, as the nobility of England can afford to travel at the rate of 6 cents per mile, that poor ranchers, laborers, mechanics, miners and prospectors can afford to pay such unreasonable rates as the C. P. R. demands of the poor class in the interior of British Columbia. My honest belief is, when Yale, Kootenay and Cariboo districts are neglected and slighted the vital part of this province is insulted and forgotten. If Mr. Dunsmuir had occasion to travel over said road he would be accommodated with a free pass, whilst I and other poor men would be dumped off if we were 25 cents short of our fare for a hundred miles. So much for royalty. This famous Croesus, and many others, while soliciting our votes, will say that the laborer and miner must be represented. They will express their opinion freely that the mineral resources of British Columbia must prove a success of wealth to the people and government if properly prospected, how is the poor man to find means to travel and prospect a mine at these rates? In some of the Western States and territories, where mining is encouraged, especially in new districts, a miner or prospector is passed free with his outfit. This privilege is granted often to the poor prospectors, as he often can say, "He that cometh after me is mightier than I, but still he is necessary to straighten the way." I happen to know parties last season who had to struggle against all odds prospecting and mining a new district, who came out late in the fall, completely exhausted in body and pocket, and were called on to visit their sick families and could not get any reduction in rates, and had to sacrifice their personal property to reach their homes. I do not wish to cast any reflection on the officers of the road, I believe them to be as civil and polite and obliging, if not more so, than any railway in America. Whilst Mr. Dunsmuir makes a comparison of roads we must not believe for once that a company in Britain can ride rough shod through a gentleman's property, and offer him ten dollars, as the C. P. R. has offered Port Moody property holders as a recompense for damage.

It seems, as my canny friend would like to see the avaricious Bob not even taking our vineyards, but placing poor Naboth to the face of the battle.

I have no personal ill-feeling against my friend, who is so lucky that it is not necessary for him to use any good judgment, but rather admire his ambition, in a measure. Sooner or later a change will come, when my lordly friend and his co-workers will meet men on the floor of the legislature who will cope with them with honest intellect and determine purpose, that cannot be swerved by any varicious monopoly from the interest of the honest tiller and toiler. It may appear humiliating to-day to my friends that such things would occur, but such is the fact and then and not until then shall the poor have a chance to show the world the light they have to keep under a bushel at the present state, while some officials are aping aristocracy. There are many men in the country who are able to use sound judgment and thoroughly capable of representing the need of the people who may not carry the influence of Mr. Dunsmuir and others, and may not be as eloquent in speech. Sometimes the principal stone in a building may have been dressed out of the roughest block by using proper method.

Yours truly, A Miner.

Stump Lake, Feb. 9.

THE CARIBOO RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—One of the few laudable actions of the present local government was the sending of an experienced and clever engineer to examine into and report on the route of a railway from either Ashcroft or Kamloops into the Cariboo country. The future of the province of British Columbia depends to a large extent upon the development of its great mineral wealth, and it is well known that very large quantities of gold-bearing quartz exist, particularly in the Cariboo country. Many of these ledges have been known of for years, but the great cost of transport has prevented quartz mines from being opened. The public debt of the province is not large and is much more than covered by valuable assets—timber, land, coal, etc. To locate the proposed road would cost less than $100,000, which could well be afforded by the province. If this road is built, however, there should be no more give-away business to great monopolies, but the people should own what they would have paid for, which in time would prove to be a valuable property. QUARTZ.

New Westminster District.

New Westminster, Feb. 18.—Messrs. Donald Chisholm, Conservative, and Thomas J. Trapp, Independent, were to-day nominated as candidates for the New Westminster district in the Commons.

The English in Egypt.

Cairo, Feb. 17.—The withdrawal of the annual subvention to Egypt has not been formally decided. Sir Evelyn Barring, British diplomatic agent, has informed Count Deannay, the French agent, that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's proposals imply neither the recalling of the British troops nor the fixing of the date for their withdrawal from Egypt.

The Queen's Jubilee.

Calcutta, Feb. 17.—Twenty-five thousand prisoners, confined in jails throughout India, will be released to-morrow as an act of clemency to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

French Matters.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The news of Prince Bismarck's success has caused unwonted firmness on the Bourse. M. Leon Say, president of an influential meeting held to-day, was called upon to protest against an increase of duties on cereals.

A Remembrance.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 17.—Boston Corbett, the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, was declared insane here to-day and sent to the insane asylum.

The Slugger.

New York, Feb. 17.—John L. Sullivan came to this city from Boston yesterday to have have his injured left arm examined by his physician, Dr. Sayre. He looked in first class condition and seemed in excellent spirits.

THE POLITICAL COMBAT

Meeting in the Victoria Theatre Last Night.

Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare Deliver Addresses.

The meeting called by Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare for the purpose of giving an account of their stewardship on Wednesday evening was largely attended.

Dr. Helmcken was voted to the chair and in opening the meeting said he was glad to support Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare. His reasons for doing so were that they had done their duty in the House and he thought it better to send full-fledged soldiers to fight our battles at Ottawa rather than raw recruits. Those who had lived in the province in the past knew that Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie had endeavored to burke the terms of union, and further the people of this province could not but be in favor of the policy of the government as against the penurious policy of the Grits. It had been said that the debt of the country was $62 per head. Well, that was not an enormous amount to pay for all the improvements that had been made in the country, and he thought that B.C. was perfectly willing to pay for it. It only meant a little less whiskey or tobacco and if the Grits were not willing to pay their share they might abstain from the use of both. (Laughter.) He closed by urging the electors to support Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare.

The other candidates were invited to take a seat on the platform; Messrs. Humphreys and Robertson responded amidst tremendous applause.

Mr. Shakespeare, who was received with applause, said he wished to refer to reports which had already been circulated during this campaign. Some person, in writing to The Times, had said that he had voted against the factory act. If that person was in the audience he would like him to rise and prove his assertion; perhaps the editor of The Times had written the letter to himself. It had also been stated that he voted against the resolution recommending Home Rule for Ireland. This was also untrue.

—Capt. McCallum—It is on the journals of the House.

Mr. Shakespeare retorted that if Mr. McCallum wanted to talk he had better come on the platform. Mr. McCallum accepted the invitation amidst enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Shakespeare, continuing, tried to explain that he had voted against Mr. Blake's motion in favor of Home Rule because he thought a resolution emanating from the government would have greater weight, but he made a mess of it and left the impression on the audience that he had voted to burke the whole question. It had been said that he sent men to saloons to talk against a certain candidate. This he denied. It had also been charged against him that he had refused to become an honorary member of the St. Joseph's Society. To this he might say that he had been elected an honorary member of that society; had attended one of their meetings and was pleased to find a number of young men bonded together for the object of self-improvement. Four and a half years ago he had issued an address, and if he had failed to carry out the pledges then made he did not want the electors to return him at this election. He was a candidate in the interest of the Liberal Conservative party, because he believed it to be the party of progress and the true friend of the working man. Ever since the return to power of the Conservative party the Grits had made one continual howl against the government. He pointed to the C. P. R. and the projected line of steamers between England and Halifax and between Victoria and Hong-kong as the result of the government's policy. The Grits, he said, had no policy, except blackmail and abuse. Mr. Charlton had said that the government had given away the grazing lands of the Northwest, but he could not prove it. (Voice—Yes he could.) He endeavored to explain away the timber limit grab and said the negotiations governing timber limits were in the interest of the people. Only three M. P.'s had timber limits granted them in the Northwest and one of these was a Grit. He accused the Liberals of creating more debt during their term of office than the government had ever done. (Cries of time! time!) He said the Liberal party had not the brains to conceive an idea to lift the country out of the commercial depression. (Derisive cheers.) Soup kitchens flourished and the people were unable to purchase the necessaries of life during the Mackenzie *regime*. (Cries of clap trap.) He would show them if it was clap trap and vainly endeavored to prove his assertion by quoting the price of bonds extending over a period of about ten years.

The audience tired of Mr. Shakespeare's flow of eloquence set up loud cries of Baker! Baker! Mr. Shakespeare, referring to his watch, plenty of time yet. (Laughter.) Continuing he said he was the first man who passed a law prohibiting the employment of Chinese on municipal works in this city; he had fought the Chinese evil in Parliament and out of Parliament, and if he was returned he intended to move a resolution prohibiting the employment of Chinese on all government works. (A voice, too late.) He claimed credit for directing the attention of the government to the deep sea fisheries, defended the new franchise act; but said he was in favor of manhood suffrage in preference to the present act. The speaker proceeded to read a long list of reforms which he intended to inaugurate provided he was re-elected, but was interrupted by continued cries of time! time! and go ahead old man, we ain't all sick yet. The gentlemanly orator allowed his choler to rise and said this was his meeting, and he was going to speak till he got through. Some one in the audience suggested that he had better go outside and hear himself talk. Mr. Fell entered about this time and took a seat on the stage amidst great applause.

Mr. Shakespeare finished reading his list of proposed reforms and subsided.

Mr. Baker was received with applause and said he was extremely gratified at seeing so large an audience. It was a duty every representative of the people owed to his constituents to give an account of his stewardship. He mildly rebuked Mr. Shakespeare for taking up so much of the time of the audience in referring to personal matters rather than in explaining his course in the House. Heretofore party lines had not been drawn here, but he could see that we were fast approaching that condition. He regretted that the elections were not held on the same day all over the Dominion. He wanted it distinctly understood that he was Conservative to the backbone, and they might expect no trimming from Edgar Crow Baker. He did not think the result in the east would influence the election here, and that if the Conservatives should be defeated in the east they would receive still further support here. Regarding Home Rule, he had taken the same stand as Mr. Shakespeare, but for a little fellow whose wife weighed 200 pounds, he thought he had all the home rule he wanted. (Laughter.) If amendments were needed to the Chinese restriction act he would support them. The Island railway had been completed and might possibly be extended to Comox and Seymour Narrows. He advocated a steam ferry between Nanaimo and Vancouver. He believed the result of the government's action in investigating our deep sea fisheries would be of great benefit. He quoted statistics to show that the government had expended more money in this province than it had received from taxation. He had opposed the government on the Civil Service act. He had been accused of trying to get the appointment of customs collector for himself, but he could assure the audience that he was making more money in his own business than Mr. Hamley's salary amounted to, and he was not going to throw away a good thing. He desired it understood that he had no such motive as had been attributed to him. He thanked the audience for their hearing, and concluded by saying that he would cheerfully accept their verdict whether favorable or unfavorable to him.

There were loud cries for McCallum and Fell. Both rose to come forward when Mr. Theodore Davie rose and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, but his voice was lost in the uproar.

The chairman left the chair.

Order being partially restored, Mr. McCallum arose and quoting from the journals of the House showed where Mr. Shakespeare had voted against the Home Rule resolutions.

Mr. Shakespeare arose and endeavored to explain, but was received with yells and hisses. Amidst wild disorder he endeavored to show that he had voted against Blake's motion in order to support the government's motion which he claimed would have greater weight.

Mr. Fell attempted to speak but was interrupted with loud cries for Humphreys mingled with cheers and hisses and cries of go it Fell. He was unable to secure a hearing and sat down. Mr. Lorimer turned down the stage lights and the meeting broke up in confusion.

SUPREME COURT.

[Before Sir M. B. Begbie, C. J.]

Horth against the C. P. R. and Smith and Argus.

This was a suit to compel the defendants to grant to the plaintiff lot 2, block 3, Granville, now known as Vancouver City. The Chief Justice, after hearing argument, decided against the demurrer—the C. P. R. Company and its trustees. Mr. Theo. Davie for plaintiff, and Mr. Drake, Q. C., for defendants.

Economy in Cookery.

Early in life I was taught by a good mother that it was a sin to waste anything that could be made use of, and later on I have had much occasion to be thankful for the lesson so early learned. Some time ago I was visiting at the house of a lady, who was by no means wealthy. At dinner the center of the table was graced by a large roast of beef, and after all had dined judge of my surprise when the lady opened up her stove, and, lifting the platter from the table, scraped roast, gravy and all into the fire, completely filling the stove. I could not forbear an exclamation of astonishment, but the lady coolly answered, "We never eat cold meat at our house, and cold roast is of no account, anyway." And yet this woman's husband was only an ordinary workingman, who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and the consumed roast contained meat enough, if properly prepared, for three or four breakfasts, for a small family. To-day that woman is a widow entirely dependent upon her friends and a small monthly fund received from a benevolent society, and I sometimes wonder if it would not have been better had she learned earlier in life that cold roasts make better food than fuel. I trust there are not many of this class, but there are still far too many who, through a false and mistaken pride, turn up their noses and hold in supreme contempt all "made over dishes," as they term them, and never send anything to the table a second time.—Cor. Detroit Free Press.

A Prolific Comet.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Dr. Lewis, one of the discoverers of Warner Observatory, this morning received a telegram from Prof. E. E. Barnard, of the Vanderbilt University Observatory at Nashville, Tenn., announcing the discovery last night of another comet. It was very faint, and moving rapidly in a northwest direction. Its position is in the right ascension 8 hours, 4 minutes and 10 seconds; declination south 16 degrees, 10 minutes. The discovering of this entitles Prof. Barnard to another Warner prize of $100, making $1,300 in all taken by him.

The Pope and Cardinals.

Rome, Feb. 17.—Cardinal Taschereau was received by the Pope to-day. Cardinal Gibbons had an audience with His Holiness last evening. The papal consistory has again been postponed; the date is now fixed for the 14th of March for a private session.

The Pope summoned several French bishops to confer with him respecting the attitude to be adopted by the Church toward the French Government in the event of fresh measures against the Catholic clergy of France.

The Cosgrave Brewing and Malting Company, have assigned with $100,000 liabilities and assets placed at $85,000. What has become of the N. P. There were to be no more failures under its blissful rays.

Strikers Troubles.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The striking carmen state that the arrest of Stick and Dean, dynamiters, was the result of a conspiracy between the police and cable companies to draw public support from their 'bus line and also to injure the carmen's benefit which will take place at the Pavilion on the 19th. The executive committee of the striking carmen have adopted a resolution expressing the fullest confidence in the innocence of the arrested man and request the public to suspend judgment on the matter until such time as details of the plot are fairly placed before them.

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BIRTH.

Ward—On the 15th inst., the wife of Robert Ward, Esq., of a son.

Leighton.—At Elwood, Victoria District, on the 11th inst., the wife of W. Birkwood Leighton, of a son.